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Car-Sharing Not Enough; Göring Visits Mussolini; OPA Appeal to Motorists

The World's Day—March 15, 1943

Washington: Supplemental Gas Rations Curtailed

Car-sharing motorists will not be allowed supplemental gasoline rations in the future if other means of transportation are deemed adequate. The Office of Price Administration announced this ruling "to promote more efficient use of public transportation facilities and greater conservation of rubber."

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said congressional leaders and the President have abandoned by mutual agreement their regular Monday conferences at the White House and decided to have meetings only when there is something of major importance to discuss.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said the Presidential Mansion is ready for butter, meat and cheese rationing which goes into effect March 29, in a press conference in which she introduced OPA's typical housewife, Mrs. Philip Crowlie, of Huron, S. D.

The Office of Price Administration authorized in effect, higher milk prices to producers in Federal marketing areas. OPA ruled that customary premiums paid by distributors to producers during January, 1943, over the minimum prices set by the Secretary of Agriculture may continue to be figured in as a part of the new price ceilings.

A $1,200,000 appropriation for the care of babies born to wives of enlisted men in the armed forces was approved by a Senate-House Conference Committee on a $6,280,000,000 deficiency bill.

The Senate Judiciary Committee debated in closed session the nomination of former Gov. James V. Allred of Texas to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, but postponed action for at least a week.

In Europe: Tass Reports Göring Visit to Rome

Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring is reported to be in Rome trying "to bring permanent pressure to bear upon Mussolini at the present critical stage of Italo-German relations," according to Tass, the Russian News Agency

A German-Turkish commercial pact will be the subject of discussion when Dr. Karl Clodius, German economic expert arrives in Ankara. His expected visit and its purpose was announced by the Rome Radio.

Germany has taken a total of 1,000,000 Poles to work in Germany, the millionth worker leaving Poland aboard the 2,000th transport train after a special ceremony in which Dr. Hans Frank, German Administrator, took part.

Germany has executed seven Austrian workers for organizing sabotage and 10 others, including a woman, for treasonable activity. This brings the executions in Austria since November up to 104.

King George II of Greece and his Prime Minister, Emmanuel Tsouderos, are reported to have arrived in Cairo by plane from London. Reasons for the visit were not given.

North Africa's contribution to the Allied cause includes supplies of concentrated phosphate fertilizer which has been allocated to the United Kingdom, America producing more than enough fertilizer for its own use.

New England: OPA Again Appeals to Motorists

"There were more automobiles on the highways in Eastern Massachusetts yesterday than at any time in recent months," said Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State OPA Director, adding that this was due to belief that the ban on pleasure driving had been lifted. "We are not enforcing the ban," he said, "but we appeal again to the patriotism of everyone to co-operate with us by imposing it upon themselves voluntarily."

Optimism regarding next winter's New England fuel oil prospects is decried by Petroleum Administrator Ickes. Dangerously low stocks at present, plus unpredictable demands by the military make hopeful estimates unjustified, he thinks. [Page 2.]

Hearing on the investigation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and the ouster of Natalie Hays Hammond from the Women's Civilian Defense Corps entered its third day with Alderman Elias R. Sweet of Gloucester asserting insufficient equipment and lack of confidence in leaders caused low morale in the Corps. [Page 2.]

A Massachusetts Colony to be established in Palestine as a result of contributions to the Jewish National Fund from the Bay State, was dedicated in Boston last night. Land will be purchased with $100,000 contributed by Massachusetts Jews, sufficient for 4,000 refugees. [Page 2.]

National: Wartime Civil Control Dissolved

Its duties virtually completed, the Wartime Civil Control Administration was dissolved by Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command. The agency was formed to evacuate persons of Japanese ancestry from Pacific Coast areas.

Capt. E. J. (Mike) Moran, fighting skipper of the cruiser Boise which sank five Japanese ships and helped down another in a Solomons engagement last October, has been transferred to Washington, the Fourth Naval District disclosed.

All of Dayton's 49 public schools closed as 140 non-teaching employees struck to enforce demands for a pay increase.

Americas: Additional Oil Revenue for Venezuela

More oil revenue for Venezuela from foreign corporations operating in the country is the aim of a law passed by a special session of the Venezuelan Congress and signed by President Medina.

Costa Rica has granted the United States a 25-year concession on 10,000 acres of land for the production of cinchona trees, a source of quinine. Costa Rica is to take title to the land and installations after the concession terminates.

Mexico has funds for a $10,000,000 improvement in its oil industry, and is asking the United States for priorities on a new gasoline refinery to produce high-octane fuel.

President Peñaranda of Bolivia is to leave March 30 on his 20-day visit to the United States.

President Guardia of Costa Rica, accompanied by a staff of 23, left Mexico City by plane for home after a 10-day visit to Mexico and Cuba.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Taft Urges Free Enterprise System

CHICAGO, March 15 (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio asserted yesterday that the free enterprise system could solve the problem of postwar unemployment and maintained that further consideration of social security legislation should be postponed until after the war.

"I believe we can solve the problem of unemployment, if the work is undertaken by people who believe in the free enterprise system, have sympathy with it, instead of those who did not have sympathy with it during the past 10 years," he said on the University of Chicago roundtable broadcast over NBC.

Senator Taft contended that the "cradle-to-the-grave" social security recommendations of the National Resources Planning Board last week were 'so vague that I don't think it was a specific proposal for legislation. I think we should postpone further consideration of the extension of our system, which is still experimental, until after the war."

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Weather Predictions

Little Change

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 7:30 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 6:27 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 7:31 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 6:26 a. m.

Grove Disaster Trial Opens In Superior Court

Expediting the case, Judge Hurley denies motions of the four defendants to quash indictments.

Expediting the Commonwealth's prosecution against the four principal defendants in the Cocoanut Grove case, Superior Court Judge Joseph L. Hurley today denied motion to quash the indictments, overruling counsel for Barnett Welansky, James Welansky, Jacob Goldfine, and Fire Lieut. Frank J. Linney.

With the prosecution moving toward early impaneling of the jury, counsel for the defendants which had pleaded not guilty on arraignment, had moved to quash on grounds that further specifications which the prosecution had provided did not make the indictments adequate.

The trial was delayed temporarily earlier today to enable Medical Examiner Timothy Leary to examine Mr. Goldfine, who was confined in the Forest Hills Hospital. Mr. Leary said that he expected Mr. Goldfine would appear in Court during the afternoon.

Mr. Goldfine, along with Mr. Welansky, President of the New Cocoanut Grove Corporation, and his brother, James, in charge of the Club the night of the fire, are charged with manslaughter. The other defendant, Lieutenant Linney, of the Boston Fire Department's prevention bureau, is held on the charge of accessory after the fact of manslaughter.

The trial is to be heard by Judge Joseph L. Hurley and a jury.

Defense motions that the prosecution provide further details in the manslaughter charges against Barnett Welansky, his brother James, and Mr. Goldfine, were denied by Judge Donahue.

Trial Postponed

Trial of Harry Sagansky and others indicted on lottery charges was bound over until Thursday by Superior Court Judge Frank J. Donahue on a request from Assistant Attorney General Frank Volpe, who gave no explanation.

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell last week had asked trial today for Mr. Sagansky and 10 others of the 30 indicted. Some of the defendants were on hand today to start trial. All 30 had pleaded not guilty when arraigned, and Court House observers suggested the possibility of a change in pleadings as the reason for the delay.

B. U. Plans Exchange Grants With Latin-American Colleges

Honorary degrees were awarded today by Boston University to:

Eugene Peeples Thomas, Doctor of Commercial Science D. C. S.);

Fernando Carbajal, Doctor of Science (D. Sc.);

Thomas John Watson, Doctor of Letters (Litt. D.);

Lowell Thomas, Doctor of Humanities (L. H. D.);

Jorge Parkinson Howard, Doctor of Divinity (D. D.);

Rodulfo Brito Foucher, Doctor of Laws (LL.D.);

Carlos Martins Pereira, Doctor of Laws (LL.D.);

Juan Terry Trippe, Doctor of Laws (LL.D.).

Boston University today announced plans to establish exchange scholarships with universities of Latin America, conferred honorary degrees on eight citizens of the Americas, and became the forum for wide-ranging proposals, including immediate formation of an American Association of Nations to play its part in the coming world order.

The emphasis over the week end and today at sessions of the New England Inter-American Institute sponsored by Boston University gravitated to measures that would reach the masses of people in the Americas with unifying knowledge.

Dr. Samuel Guy Inman of Yale University, in offering his proposal for an American Association of Nations, coupled it with one for an Inter-American Institute and Center of Studies in the United States.

In both organizations he favors a more realistic approach than has so far been applied. He wants the romanticized "afternoon tea and native costume" era to end in one of recognition that Latin Americans are hard-working people faced with hard but promising environments.

Need Urgent

The necessity for this kind of understanding and reassurance among the peoples of Latin America is urgent, Dr. Inman said, because they already are wondering whether "the good-neighbor policy will be the first casualty" of the postwar period.

"The fascist elements in Latin America," Dr. Inman said in a panel discussion, "are declaring that the United States is only interested in using the southern republics to win the war. When that is accomplished, they say, we will return to the old policy of dominating the continent.

"Unfortunately some of the discussions in Congress and in other United States circles seem to bear out the same idea. But we in this Institute, joined by the great majority of the people of the United States, who have every desire to live as friends with our southern neighbors, protest any change in the good-neighbor policy."

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, struck the same note in his address at the colorful academic ceremony in Trinity Church commemorating the seventieth anniversary of the Boston University College of Liberal Arts. The traditional Founders' Day Convocation became an integral part of the Inter-American Institute.

Not only were outstanding citizens of the Americas selected for recognition with honorary degrees as listed with this article, but Dr. Marsh stressed the awakened interest of all New England in advancing friendship with the other Americas.

Trustees of Boston University, he said, have authorized him to announce that the exchange of students and professors will be worked out on as large a scale as possible with Latin-American universities. Details of the plans remain to be negotiated.

Dr. Marsh made a plea for even more religious tolerance in the Americas on the part of the Protestant majority in the United States and the Roman Catholic majority in Latin America.

Into the common hopper of other practical measures advanced at the Institute for furthering Inter-American understanding these were poured:

José Padin, former Commissioner of Education in Puerto Rico, said the United States in its dealings with Latin America "must promote the exchange of cultural goods and cultural services with the same zeal and industry that we have applied to the exchange of commercial goods and services." He offered nine specific means, including exchanges in schools, the press, cultural societies, and language study.

Fernando Carbajal, Peruvian

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

Russians Still Fight to Hold Kharkov; De Gaulle Wants Action by Giraud; Senators Push Postwar Role for U.S.

Eden confers with Hull as bipartisan move develops to indorse broad participation.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—As Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and Secretary of State Cordell Hull began momentous conferences today on "all problems arising out of the war," a bipartisan movement gathered strength in the Senate to indorse full American participation in a system of world security.

Mr. Eden and Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador, attended Secretary Hull's regular press conference at noon today and heard the Secretary affirm that complete understanding among all the Allied Governments is essental to both wining the war and securing the peace.

Mr. Hull reported that the conversations with Mr. Eden which had been in progress during the morning had begun auspiciously and the British Foreign Secretary informed reporters that he had already begun to feel better as the result of the discussion.

The Secretary of State confirmed what correspondents had previously taken for granted that the current conversations would soon be e-tended to take in representatives of the Soviet Union and others of the United Nations who might wish to engage in exchange of views and opinions.

No Comment on Proposals

Mr. Hull declined at this stage to comment on the proposals put forward by a bipartisan group of Senators endorsing American participation in a world security system. He explained that he had not as yet had an opportunity to study the proposals since he has just only returned from a vacation in Florida.

Today's developments followed a White House dinner for Anthony Eden last night after which the guests viewed a motion picture showing Britain's Eighth Army chasing General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's army all the way from Egypt to Tripoli. Prime Minister Winston Churchill had sent the President the film along with a letter carrying his best wishes

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Progress toward ideals of Fighting French in Giraud's speech noted by de Gaullists.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 15—Referring to Gen. Henri Giraud's bid for French unit at Algiers yesterday, General Charles de Gaulle this afternoon issued a statement declaring, "We note with satisfaction tha these declarations mark in many respects great progress toward the doctrine of Fighting France."

The French National Committee, General de Gaulle said, "now hopes to receive declarations of General Giraud speedily translated into acts at Algiers, Casablanca, and Dakar."

Unofficially, as this sentence indicates, Fighting French circles here are somewhat skeptical about General Giraud's statement. They complain that General Giraud still retains Vichy personnel in his government despite his formal denunciation of the entire Vichy regime in his speech of yesterday.

Ready for Full Study

In any case, the de Gaulle statement continues, the Fighting French are ready to study on the spot between Frenchmen conditions and ways and means of the effective union of the Empire so imperiously demanded by the interests of France at war."

Thus the way now appears to be open for further negotiations to lay definite foundations for agreement between General Giraud and General de Gaulle. It appears here as if this basis of accord will ultimately be found in emphasis on the necessity of unity and restoring French republican legality, which characterizes both General Giraud's speech yesterday and the Fighting French memorandum sent to General Giraud by General de Gaulle Saturday.

Both statements emphasize the necessity of unity on the basis of restoration of republican legality. The Giraud speech especially has been enthusiastically acclaimed here as outlining the right path leading toward French unification and regeneration.

Servant of the People

General Giraud struck a new significant note when he declared: "I am the servant of the French people. I am not their leader." At the same time he gave "most solemn assurance to the people of France that their sacred right to choose their provisional government themselves will be fully safeguarded."

"I assure them," General Giraud said, "that conditions permitting them to take this choice in lawful order and with their freedoms restored, will be guaranteed. I assure them that this situation will be created as soon as France has been liberated."

These declarations, with General Giraud's repeated emphasis on the fact that he and his army regard themselves as "Servants of the people of France," are regarded as going far toward removing appre-

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Giraud in new plea for French unity: Page 7.
Text of General Giraud's speech: Page 9.

'People to Decide'

United States Army Air Corps from Office of War Information

Gen. Henri Giraud

Links plea for unity to pledge that Frenchmen will have right to choice of governing system.

By a Staff Artist

The Battle for Kharkov

Black arrows indicate three main thrusts by which the Germans are seeking to envelop Kharkov. Broken line at left shows farthest point of Russian winter offensive on the southern front before the Axis launched its counterattack. Broken line on right indicates point at which the Germans began their 1942 summer offensive.

American Policy in Africa Backed in Giraud Pledge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—Gen. Henri Giraud's pronouncement of future policies was acclaimed in Government quarters today as a major contribution to French unity and the ultimate restoration of France to the principles of "liberty, equality and fraternity."

The State Department is pleased at new evidences that its diplomacy in North Africa is producing democratic results. Robert Murphy, United States Minister to the area, has cabled the Department his belief that General Giraud is demonstrating beyond further question his sincere determination to restore to all of France its traditional liberties.

Mr. Murphy reported that General Giraud used great care in penning his speech and wrote it without British or American assistance.

But the major test of the Giraud program, as viewed from here, is whether and how soon General Giraud will discharge militant pro-Vichyites within his regime, including General Bergeret, his Deputy for Civilian Affairs, as well as others who were placed in office at the time of the American landings in North Africa, at the very moment when several competent pro-Allied administrators were removed from office.

Leadership in Question

It is recognized that the Giraud speech did not meet all the points raised by the memorandum on French collaboration submitted from London by the Fighting French National Committee. For instance, General Giraud is not likely to agree on unity of command in North and West Africa under de Gaullist leadership, and Washington is not expected to urge this on him.

That the efforts to effect a meeting of minds between the De Gaullists and the French command in North Africa will continue, however, was indicated by reports today that Gen. Georges Catroux, influential Fighting French go-between, would confer in Algiers with General Giraud within a few days.

Other parleys are expected to deal with extension of the new racial equalities to Morocco as well as Algeria. General Giraud's pledges apply generally only to Algeria, to date.

Despite obstacles to fulfillment of the Giraud pledges, authoritative quarters were of the view that General Giraud has spoken so frankly and made such definite commitments that his profession of good faith could be regarded as the most powerful omen to have come out of North Africa since American troops landed there.

Explicit Offer Made

General Giraud has made his offer of co-operation so explicit, it is held, that it is now up to the de Gaullists to modify their attitude and adopt a half-way approach to collaboration. It is further pointed out that General Giraud made a definite reply to each of the four conditions for unity stipulated by the de Gaullist French National Committee's recent memorandum, as follows:

Where the committee asked for disavowal of the Vichy armistice, General Giraud said clearly, "the

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

British-American Comradery Shown Daily in North Africa

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, March 15—Scarcely a day passes without a new example of the extraordinary co-operation existing between the United States and British forces in French North Africa.

To a person fresh from the United States this is in some ways a most encouraging fact about the campaign destined to drive the Axis from this part of the Mediterranean. It is no exaggeration to state that this tight Anglo-American unity will be worth several divisions before the fighting is over. To an almost unprecedented degree this co-operation derives not only from the determination of the Allied High Command that the two forces work as one but also from the deep respect held by enlisted men and line officers for their companions in arms.

It is the rule rather than the exception to hear American soldiers and officers back from the front speak with heartfelt respect of the courage and tenacity of the British troops with whom they have recently been fighting side by side. I have yet to hear any American or Briton suggest that the other is an inferior fighting man.

"They Sure Can Fight"

'American respect for their English companions-in-arms was best put by a typical American soldier from one of Pittsburgh's steel districts who said "These Limeys are kind of quiet but they sure can fight."

Recent American setbacks in the Faid-Kasserine area of Tunisia, during which American units received crucial British aid, have served to increase Yankee appreciation.

The pattern for close Anglo-American partnership is being set

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Soviet troops push on towards Smolensk—Japanese mass north of Australia.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The Russians admit they have been forced to make further withdrawals in the fighting for Kharkov. However, the German claim that the steel center has been recaptured still is unconfirmed by Moscow. Soviet troops, in all likelihood, are putting up a house-to-house defense such as saved the day at Stalingrad.

The attempt of the Germans to re-establish themselves in Kharkov appears to have developed into a three-pronged affair. What is presumably the main Nazi force is attacking the city head-on from the west, another group is driving hard toward Belgorod, some 50 miles to the northeast, while a third body of troops lays siege to Izyum, 100 miles to the south.

On the central front, the steady Russian advance has rolled over Semlevo, 14 miles west of Vyazma and 80 miles east of Smolensk.

The seriousness of the Russian reverses in the Kharkov area should not be minimized, just as they should not be exaggerated.

The German Army has shown conclusively that it possesses great recuperative power, and there seems to be little doubt now that the intensely practical German General Staff, and not Hitler's intuition, is directing tactics. A regained and retained initiative in the Donets Basin conceivably could enable the Germans to make another serious bid for the oil of the Caucasus when spring thaws are over.

On the other hand, the German comeback in all probability would not have been possible if the Russians had not been forced to over extend their supply lines and spread their attacking spearheads too thin. In the rugged terrain bisected by the Donets west of Kharkov, the Russians will have important advantages they do not have now, namely, a greatly shortened battleline and well-shielded supply routes. Much will depend upon the number of reserves Stalin still has available.

Russian gains in the Vyazma sector serve partially to balance the Kharkov reverses. But there would seem to be some basis in fact for the contention of the Germans that their retreat here is partly voluntary. The Vyazma salient lost a good deal of its military value when the siege of Leningrad was raised.

Meanwhile, important developments may be in the offing in the Far East. General MacArthur warns that the Japanese are massing ships, men, and planes at bases northwest of Australia in a new threat to the island continent. At the same time, the Japanese have regained the initiative in Western Burma, where sudden attacks have forced General Wavell's men to fall back slightly near Rathedaung, 25 miles north of Akyab. Offsetting this to a considerable extent is a Chinese announcement that a big Japanese drive, which began March 8 near the border of Hunan and Hopeh Provinces, has failed completely.

Fighting in Tunisia appears to be confined to patrol and aerial activity.

Russia:

Germans Claim Kharkov Occupied

Moscow dispatches said extremely heavy fighting was raging in the Kharkov area day and night as Soviet troops struggle against large forces of enemy tanks and motorized infantry.

The German High Command announced Sunday that the German southern army group had en-

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Vegetable Prices Order Alarms Retail Markets

Through no fault of his own—or, for that matter, of the Regional Office of Price Administration—the New England retailer of fresh vegetables is today placed in the very uncomfortable position of either denying such produce to his customers, or violating OPA regulations.

Effective at 12:01 a. m., today, uniform prices were established for terminal markets and car-lot receivers in New England on tomatoes, snap beans, carrots, peas, cabbage, lettuce, and spinach. The order does not cover native produce, which will be covered by new ceiling prices later.

The order was described by George R. Taylor, Regional Price Executive of the OPA, as a temporary provision, "to be superseded by a general price order expected from Washington in about six weeks."

But, during those six weeks, the New England retailer, whose prices to consumers have been fixed, either finds himself unable to do any business at a profit, or else faced with violating the OPA regulations.

Take cabbages, for example, the retail prices on which may have been fixed at say 10 cents a pound. Now, the retailer may find that his new wholesale price is 10 cents a pound, or perhaps even more. His natural tendency will be not to handle such items—or else raise the price to the consumer, in violation of price ceilings.

The great danger will be that the retailer will be inclined to adjust his prices in line with the newly established wholesale prices. He can't do this legally. And yet, the Regional OPA officials must assume that he will do it—if he is to remain in business.

Price regulations emanate from Washington, and it takes time for new regulations to be put into effect. And, as the situation in the New England produce market stands today, the halfway mark has been reached, with upward price adjustments granted for wholesalers on certain fresh vegetables, but with adjustments for the retailer six weeks in the future.

The fact is that in all fresh vegetable pricings, the Boston and New England area has been operating generally at a lower level than obtains in other parts of the country. New England grocers also are short of supplies of many basic commodities.

The area is largely cut off from necessary supplies, since the producers know that New England retailers operate at margins of profit which are lower than in any other place in the country.

Competition in New England has, in the opinion of many leading retailers, given the area a much better system of price control than any government price control program to date.

This is particularly true where there are large retail food advertisers. For the smaller retailer generally follows the price leads set by the larger firms, knowing that he must not stray too far afield from these prices, which are in effect in a concentrated population area. The dealer who strays too far, just goes out of business.

Top Honors Go to the Orchids At Horticultural Society Show

By Millicent Taylor
Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The orchids won the highest honors at the New England Spring Flower Show, with an imposing list of prizes topped by the award of the President's Cup of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society presented to L. Sherman Adams of Wellesley, one of the largest growers of rare orchids in the world. This top award of the Show was tendered by Edwin S. Webster, President of the Society.

The orchid exhibit, including hundreds of rare blooms shown by the Gardner Museum, the American Orchid Society, Mrs. E. B. Dane, Thomas Roland, and others, is said to be one of the most outstanding ever seen in Boston, the "orchid center."

The Flower Show is daily packing all four floors of Horticultural Hall with a capacity audience in constant flow along the one-way traffic routes. On Saturday and Sunday, both "short days," more than 18,000 saw the Show, according to Arno H. Nehrling, exhibition manager. Today and all week with the doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., visitors should be able to see the exhibits more comfortably, Mr. Nehrling said, but urged that all who can come in the morning do so in order to "stay longer and see more."

The awards high lighted the week end. The Bulkley Medal of the Garden Club of America, offered for the first time in Boston, was awarded to the Garden-in-the-Woods exhibit of rock garden plants and miniature shrubs shown by Will C. Curtis. The North Shore Garden Club won the Beacon Hill Garden Club cup. Albert A. Hulley's rose garden won the Gold Medal Certificate of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and Alexander I. Hemlich's waterfall and woodland garden won the New York Horticultural Society's award. A special Bronze Medal Certificate was given to the Fifth Grade pupils of the Runkle School in Brookline for their Victory Garden.

Among the awards announced yesterday were:

The President's Cup of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the most meritorious exhibit in the show awarded to L. Sherman Adams Co., Wellesley; the Gold Medal Certificate of the Horticultural Society of New York for the most beautiful exhibit in the show awarded to Alexander Irving Heimlich, Woburn; the Gold Medal of The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society for the exhibit which shows the highest standard of culture awarded to Albert A. Hulley, Middleboro.

The Beacon Hill Garden Club Cup for the most charming garden club exhibit in the show awarded to North Shore Garden Club; the Pewter Bowl of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture for the best exhibit staged by Commercial Growers in Massachusetts awarded to Needham Floral Co., Needham; the Garden Club of America Bulkley Medal in Bronze for horticultural and educational achievement awarded to Garden in the Woods (Will C. Curtis So. Sudbury; the Charles H. Totty Memorial Medal, for the most outstanding exhibit awarded to Albert A. Hulley.

Gold medal certificate and special prize to Sherman Eddy, Hartford, Conn., for a New England house and garden; to Alexander I. Heimlich, for a rock garden and waterfall; Weston Nurseries, Weston, for an informal garden; Albert A. Hulley, for a rose garden; William T. Walke & Sons, Inc., Salem, for a group of amaryllis; L. Sherman Adams, for a group of cymbidiums; Mrs. Galen L. Stone, for a group of acacias; L. Sherman Adams, for a group of cypripediums and for a group of orchids; Mrs. Ernest B. Dane, Chestnut Hill, for a group of orchids; Edwin S. Webster, Peter Arnott, gardener, Chestnut Hill, for a group of orchids.

Gold medal certificate to American Orchid Society, members' exhibit, for a display of orchids; silver medal certificate and special prize to Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Newbury, for an informal garden; to the Downs Estate, Harry Eaton, gardener, Winchester, for a group of cymbidiums; to Thomas Roland, Nahant, for a group of cypripediums; silver medal certificate to Gardner Museum, Boston, for an exhibit of cymbidium pauwolsi; bronze medal certificate to fifth grade pupils, Runkle School, Brookline, for a victory garden.

Cultural certificate to Cherry Hill Nurseries, for an informal garden; to the Downs Estate (Harry Eaton, gardener), for a group of cymbidiums; to Garden-in-the-Woods (Will C. Curtis), for a novelty parade of new, rare and unusual plants; to C. H. Lothrop, Lexington, Mass., for original Lothrop double snapdragon and sports; to the Downs Estate (Harry Eaton, gardener), for a group of Zygopetalum Mackay II; to John S. Ames, Boston, for cymbidium ceres; to Frank Walke, Salem, for coeloglyne cristata; John S. Ames, for vanda rotchildiana; Butterworth's, Framingham, for cypripedium venistum; Mrs. Ernest B. Dane, for D. thwaitesiae, Vietch's variety; Mrs. Ernest B. Dane, for cypripedium maudiae; Edwin S. Webster (Peter Arndott, Supt.), for dendrobium virginale and for dendrobium merlin; for B. C. Hame Hunter.

First-class certificate to C. H. Lothrop, Lexington, for new Double Pink Snapdragon—Arno Nehrling; award of merit of John S. Ames for Yellow Cymbidium (Pharos, Var. Paragon) and Cyp. Phulbiades; John Mutch for Brasso Cattleya Speciosa; to Butterworth's, for Laelia Catteleya Snowdrift; to the Downs, Estate for C. Thyus X Blc. Juniper to John S. Ames for Vanda Soerulea; to Sherman Adams for Blc. Yellow Hammer; to Edwin S. Webster (Peter Arnott, Supt.) for Cym. Jason var. Golden Beauty; Edwin S. Webster for C. Titriana var. Old Dog Kenneni and for B. C. Speciosa. C. Amaze, B. C. Seafoam Var. Glacier; to Mrs. Ernest B. Dane for C. Gosoon. C Emmer Green, C. Abovne; to Sherman Adams B. Cattleya Caronis, Cymbidium Andromeda, C. D. Clarke, Grace Darling; to Totty's, Madison, N. J., for "Vanity Fair" Rose.

Vote of commendation to The Society of American Florists, Chicago, Illinois, for the Carnation U. S. D. A. Seeding No. 2; to Denver Bros., Denver, Colorado, for Carnation Rose Caress, U. S. D. A. Seedling No. 1; special prize to Mrs Ernest B. Dane for a group of Cypripediums; to Mrs. R. M. Saltonstall (Geo. Palmer, Supt.), Chestnut Hill, for an exhibit of Veltheimia Plants; to the Gardeners' and Florists' Club of Boston for a group of pot plants; to Brookside Nurseries, Darien, Conn., for a display of Gerberas; to Garden-in-the-woods, South Sudbury, for a Hardy Chinese Orchid, Bletilla Hycanthina; to Harold A. Ryan, Inc., Cambridge, for Eucharis amazonica—Amazon Lily; to Gardner Museum for two groups of flowering plants; to George Peabody Gardner, Jr., Brookline (Patrick Allen, Gardener), for a group of Cinerarias, Ageratum and Malacoides; to C. H. Lothrop for an exhibit of original Lothrop double snapdragon and sports.

Among the awards announced Saturday were:

Special premiums to: Sherman Eddy, Hartford, Conn., for New England House and Garden; to Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Newbury, for an informal garden and to Western Nurseries, Weston, for an informal garden; to Alexander Heimlich, Woburn, for waterfall and garden; to Albert A. Hulley, Middleboro, for a rose garden; to Needham Floral Company, Needham, for azaleas and garden; to Mrs. Galen L. Stone, Marion, for group of acacias.

First prize to P. L. Carter and Sons, Tewkesbury for group of cacti and succulents; to William T. Walke and Sons, Salem, for a group of amaryllis; to Bay State Nurseries, North Abington, for garden.

First prize to American Begonia Society for a group of begonias; to Mrs. E. D. Brandegee, Brookline (George Hewitt, gardener) for a group of clivias; to Garden-in-the Woods, (Will C. Curtis) S. Sudbury, for group of flowering and foliage plants.

Army to Send 500 For Long Course At Massachusetts Tech

Approximately 500 soldiers representing all sections of the country will move into the Massachusetts Institute of Technology within the ext 10 days, the First Service Command announced today.

The men will be quartered in the Institute's dormitories, recently vacated by M. I. T. students. Col. Edward R. Putney, professor of military science and tactics at M. I. T., will be commandant of the school, the first taken over in this area for special Army training.

Courses will consist of four quarters of 12 weeks each. When not in classes the soldiers will follow regular Army routine.

Gas Firm's Pay Rise Held Down by WLB

Instead of approving a wage increase of 7 cents an hour for 1,352 employees of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company worked out by the management and the union, the regional War Labor Board has held the advance down to 2¼ cents, it is announced.

The Board declined to allow the full increase proposed in pursuit of its wage stabilization policy designed to check inflation.

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CLEANERS-LAUNDERERS-FURRIERS

'Twas Ever Thus on March 15

By a Staff Photographer

Last-Day Taxpayers

The final day for paying Federal income taxes dawned with scores of persons already in line waiting for the cashier's window to open at the Federal Building, Boston. By mid-morning the line looked like this. It is all the result, of course, of the fact that some 19,000,000 more Americans are paying income taxes this year than last.

Goldman Lays Platform For Safety Inquiry

Senator Maurice Goldman (D), of Boston, in summing up the case for those favoring an investigation of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, today charged that former Gov. Channing Cox and Mayo Shattuck were merely "red herrings" introduced to divert attention from the real issue. Both Mr. Cox and Mr. Shattuck, head of the Public Safety Committee's Evacuation Division, spoke at last Thursday's hearing.

Today was the third day of a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Rules on an order seeking an investigation by the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety. The meeting was held in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House. Nearly 400 spectators were present.

Among the questions that the public has a right to have answered, Senator Goldman said, are the following:

"Is the Committee on Public Safety to be a publicity bureau for the Republican party?

"Why was there a mass resignation from the Women's Defense Corps following the ousting of Miss Hammond?

"Why did Mr. Farley quarrel with Miss Hammond when she wanted to appoint a colored officer in the corps?

"Why does Mr. Farley need 19 assistants, all his political henchmen?

"What about the charges of payroll abuses?

"What can this Committee do? Whitewash it? What a disgrace on the Commonwealth that would be!

"Public decency and intellectual honesty demands that an investigation be made," Senator Goldman concluded.

Others who favored an investigation at the hearing today were Mrs. John W. Sweeney, Jr., of Wellesley, resigned officer in the Corps; Mrs. John H. Kimball, former private in the WDC, and Mrs. Rose Norwood, of Boston. The hearing recessed at 1 o'clock and resumed at 3 o'clock, at which time Mr. Farley was expected to be a speaker.

Massachusetts Colony Planned by Jews in Palestine

Jews of Greater Boston met at a dinner last night to celebrate inauguration of plans for a Massachusetts Colony in Palestine financed from the Jewish National Fund of New England. They heard Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, declare: "Leaders of the United Nations should make it known to Hitler and his organized murderers that every Nazi who slays or tortures of otherwise mistreats a Jew anywhere will be held accountable for his acts."

The occasion was also made one of grieving for the 2,000,000 Jews already executed in Europe and of affirmation of the faith of the Reformed Jews in "the inner redemption and healing" which awaits Jews in Palestine. A memorial chant by the Rev. H. Leon Masovetsky, Winthrop cantor, left many of the 1,500 diners sobbing. He was followed by Dr. Joshua Loth Liebman of Temple Israel who warned his hearers against belief in the "Messianic Utopians" who look for a new deal for the Jews "the day after tomorrow." "The Jews will have a position equal to what they had before the coming of this tragedy," he said, "but I do not believe that the anti-Semites are going to become humanitarians and brothers because of the declaration of the four freedoms or the Atlantic Charter."

Pointing out that Jews today have no foothold at all in any European city, Dr. Liebman urged against trying to send them back into European cities after the war, "back into the house of murder." "Let Jews stop being the guinea pigs to see whether anti-Semites have learned their lessons," he cried. The Jews in Europe, he said, are economic, political, and psychological refugees.

"Immigration into an economic status is more difficult," he pointed out, "than immigration into a new land," but he saw Palestine as the land where psychologically battered Jews could find "a loving family" to heal them of their psychological wounds.

Mr. Ickes, chief speaker of the evening, said, "in the interest of justice and peace, we and our Allies will see to it that when this conflict is over the liberated peoples will not maltreat or mistreat the minorities within their borders." He added: "The damage already done to the souls of men is too profound to permit us to rely upon palliatives or mere haphazard repairs. We shall require new plans; new ideas; new methods."

Describing Hitler as "the sworn enemy of all religions and of all morality, Mr. Ickes said: "We, the civilized world, will give him what he has asked for: death and internal infamy."

The Massachusetts Colony in Palestine—or Nachlath Massachusetts—will consist of land sufficient to settle 4,000 war refugees. In it will be planted a grove of 1,000 trees in memory of the late Louis E. Kirstein, prominent Jewish philanthropist and businessman.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who was a guest of honor at the dinner, congratulated the Jews on the "establishment of a home for the homeless" and said it would "forever be a visible and spiritual link between the old Massachusetts of the New World and the new Massachusetts of the Old World."

The Governor was made honorary President of the Colony and received a certificate from Elihu D. Stone, National Vice-President of the Jewish National Fund of America, to show that his name had been inscribed in the Golden Book of Palestine.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, another honor guest, was appointed "Honorary Mayor of Nachlath Massachusetts" by toastmaster Dr. Arthur I. Shain, New England President of the Fund.

Success of 'Symphonic Jam' Brings Promise of Repetitions

Boston's first "Symphonic Jam Session" was so successful, Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the Boston Pops Orchestra and the Esplanade Concerts, announces it will be repeated next Sunday and Sundays thereafter.

Twenty-four servicemen, one girl and one musician from the Boston Symphony Orchestra took part in yesterday's "Jam," under the baton of Mr. Fiedler, at the Servicemen's Center on Temple Place.

The purpose of the sessions, reported to be the first of their kind in the country, is to give musical officers and enlisted men and women in the service an opportunity to play symphonic music.

Among the Army men present yesterday was Raymond Toubman, private first class from Fort Devens, who was first oboe player. Private Toubman brought his wife, the former Olivia Silberberg, cellist, who was the only girl civilian in the orchestra. Both are former students of the Berkshire Music Center.

Roger Voisin, trumpet player from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, was the other civilian who came to "help out." Mr. Voisin is also soloist for the Boston Pops Orchestra and the Esplanade Concerts.

From the Naval Air Base at South Weymouth came Lewis Zide, Seaman 2nd class, formerly a Boston Symphony Orchestra violinist. Seaman Zide was concert master at yesterday's session.

Mr. Fiedler commented he was pleasantly surprised at the quality of the music and the good orchestral balance. "Really sounded like something," he said.

When the Boston conductor was told there were only 26 players, he remarked, "Sounded like more."

"That shows their skill and assurance, and willingness to plunge ahead," added one spectator.

Yesterday's "Jam" began with Symphony No. 12 from the London series by Haydn, and was followed by Smetana's dances from the "Bartered Bride," and "Youth of Hercules" by Saint-Saëns.

In parts of the Haydn Symphony, Warrant Officer William Tesson, trombonist from Fort Devens, took over a first bassoon part. The second bassoon part was played by an alto clarinet.

Once Mr. Fiedler called out to the percussion section, "Let's hear that triangle!" "Sorry, we haven't one," came the response. "Well, let's remember to bring one next week."

The music was lent by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which offered to try to make up any deficiency in musical instruments. Players are asked to send a post card to Rosario Mazzeo, at Symphony Hall, telling the instrument they play so that the music may be chosen to suit the orchestra of the week.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of March 14
2,000 gallons	1,574½
1,500 gallons	1,181
1,000 gallons	787½
500 gallons	393¾

Bay State Goes To the Top In War Contracts

More war contracts were placed in Massachusetts during October and November than in any other State, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts reported here today.

This is the first time since the war started that the Commonwealth has come out first in receipt of war orders. It still is outranked by a number of States in the total of war business placed since the conflict began.

Meantime the accumulated war manufacturing contracts in New England rose nearly $2,000,000,000 and this region also enlarged its proportion of the total war business, the New England Council added today.

Contracts Rise

At the end of September New England had 10.9 per cent of the manufacturing war contracts of the country. When November closed it had 12.3 per cent.

Distribution of the contracts at the end of November was this:

Aircraft	$2,555,063,000
Ships	2,575,090,000
All other	4,283,401,000
Total	$9,413,554,000

At the close of September the total stood at $7,482,402,000.

Spurts in orders for parts of airplanes and for ships put Massachusetts ahead in the last two months for which reports are available, the Associated Industries explained from its analysis of the orders.

Calls on Massachusetts for precision instruments and other airplane parts skyrocketed from a mere $8,000,000 early this year to a total of $273,750,000 as November ended.

Ship Contracts

Ship contracts, however, ran far ahead of the new airplane business. They began to pour in during the spring. During the following seven months the new ship orders totaled $1,142,358,000.

As the Associated Industries reports the orders for October and November, the list reads:

Massachusetts	$1,131,537,000
California	1,087,428,000
Ohio	912,093,000
Connecticut	735,105,000
Michigan	719,445,000
Illinois	604,287,000
New Jersey	442,164,000
Pennsylvania	394,847,000

New York left out of computation because of lack of definite information.

Of the total of such contracts given in the country for the two months, Massachusetts obtained 12 per cent.

This acceleration is putting Massachusetts closer to Connecticut, but Connecticut still leads New England in the total of outstanding war manufacturing business.

Unions at Market Terminal Agree on Vote Eligibility

The question of eligibility to vote, which previously held up an election between rival labor unions at the Boston Market Terminal, has now been satisfactorily settled, Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, reported here today. Supply of fruit and vegetables for many New England homes was endangered by four strikes at the rail distributing center, chief in this region.

The men in dispute were mostly a group of 23 which worked part time for a stevedore company and part time for receiving firms at the big fruit and vegetable market. It was agreed by the two unions in conference at the Boston office of the Labor Board to determine eligibility on the basis of whether the part-time men worked more for the stevedore or more for the market.

Then by a check of the days worked at both places during the previous month it was found that about half worked more for the stevedore and about half more at the market.

This decision was reached by agreement of the unions, without Dr. Myers having to use the authority to determine eligibility previously given him by both sides.

The election will be held from 6 a. m. to 9 a. m. Wednesday under auspices of the Labor Board. The men involved are clerks in the 38 receiving companies. Both unions are units of the American Federation of Labor, one belonging to the teamsters, the other to the railway clerks.

The injunction bill, which was obtained by the employers and which ended the last walkout, was withdrawn and all parties agreed to no interruption during the election proceedings. The decision of the workers as to which union they want to represent them in collective bargaining is expected to conclude the interruptions of work which have occurred at the market during the past nine months.

Navy Supper at Wentworth

The Greater Boston Vocational Guidance Association meets for a regular Navy supper and inspection of the shops of Wentworth Institute on March 17. At the conclusion of the dinner personnel problems and training procedures involved in the Institute's intensive war training program will be discussed by the group.

OPA to Announce Meat Point Values

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 15

OPA will announce next week the point values of meats, fats and oils, butter, cheese and canned fish officials said today.

They emphasized that all these products will be rationed on the same coupons, beginning March 29. They will be obtainable with use of the red stamps from war ration book 2, already used for processed and canned fruits and vegetables.

Not Yet Half Of Red Cross Fund Collected

As of today—the half-way point in the Red Cross War Fund campaign—the Fund lacked about $80,000 of being half collected. Announcement of the figure of "just under a million dollars" in hand was made today by Charles F. Rowley, General Chairman for the Boston Metropolitan Chapter's campaign, as the Red Cross held its second report luncheon at the former New England Mutual Life Insurance Company Building in Post Office Square, Boston.

Mr. Rowley said, "We simply cannot let the Red Cross down this year of all years; it is now that the Red Cross is doing more for the men in the armed services than ever before. It asks neither his religion, his nationality, nor his race but merely 'Is he hurt? Does he need us?'" Mr. Rowley further quoted Elihu D. Stone who said yesterday at the dinner of the Jewish National Fund, speaking of contributions to the Red Cross, "This war will be won only when we give not of our income but of our capital."

"Naturally we are happy to have almost a million dollars in hand," Mr. Rowley said, "but there is no denying that we are disappointed. I think the thing that is most alarming is that this first million dollars of the more than two million we must collect represents the cream off the top of the bottle.

"Included in this total is a sizable percentage of the large corporate and individual gifts. Also included are several hundred thousand dollars which we had on hand when the campaign opened March 1. It is painfully obvious that both the rate of giving and the size of the gifts must be increased if the Red Cross is to reach its goal."

Increase Planned For Aid Recipients

A minimum raise of 10 per cent in allotments to all dependent aid recipients on the rolls of the Boston Public Welfare department to meet increased living costs has been recommended by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

The Mayor's recommendation, which would cost $200,000 annually, is to be voted on by the Overseers of the Public Welfare Department Monday. It is proposed to grant the 10 per cent increase to the 4,800 individuals and families now receiving "welfare," and a further increase to "special classes" whose needs will be determined later.

Events Around Greater Boston

Monday

Members of the Field and Forest Club of Boston will hear an illustrated lecture on the famous cruise of the Schooner Yankee given by Robert J. Low at 3 Joy Street, Boston, this evening.

Tuesday

There will be a talk on the "Survey of Gems" by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Dr. Tehyi Hsieh will speak on "A Boston Chinaman's Report on China via Mme. Chiang-Kai-shek," at the regular meeting of the Bostonian Society, Old State House, in the Council Chamber at 2:30 p. m.

Alvin H. Hensen will speak on "Post War Trade Relations," in the fourth floor auditorium of the Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street at 7:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Michael Karpovich will lecture on "The Great Russian Writers and the Revolution: Dostoevsky, Tolstoy" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Frederica L. Beiner will speak on "Food of the Future" at the Boston Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Ickes Spikes Prediction Of More Gas, Oil

Extension of emergency orders on all grades of fuel oil from 2 to 6; complaints by oil dealers and officials in Connecticut that price inequities and inefficient methods were contributing to present and past oil shortages in the States; request by Eastern States Gasoline Dealers Association for a one-cent per gallon increase in the retail price of gasoline to forestall collapse of service station operations; and assertions by Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator, that no relief was in sight for the next winter's fuel oil situation, combined to put the brakes on public optimism today.

In Boston yesterday to address a dinner of the Jewish National Fund, Mr. Ickes told reporters it was impossible to predict the needs of the Army and Navy and consequently the East Coast had "no assurance of adequate fuel oil inventories with which to start the next heating season. All information," said Mr. Ickes, "points to the necessity of intensifying efforts for conversion from oil to coal."

Ickes Blames Distribution

Accusing the oil industry in Boston of bad organization in the matter of kerosene distribution during the past winter, Mr. Ickes declared Boston had received 20 per cent more than its normal supply of this grade of oil. He didn't know what had happened to it all, and thought that nobody did. "There's a lot of bootlegging in kerosene," he said. "Delivery is by small peddlers, some of whom would just as soon sell all their supply to 50 people as to 100, and they don't like to climb stairs to the top flats.

"I had the oil dealers in the other day," he went on, "and asked them if they couldn't regularize kerosene distribution. It's largely a problem local to Boston. There's been no complaint anywhere else."

Mr. Ickes, however, felt that otherwise the situation had turned out pretty well. "We said we hoped to bring in about 75 per cent of normal requirements and latest figures show that we have done this." At the same time, he deplored the statement made Friday by J. C. Richdale, chairman of the Liquid Fuel Committee on the New England Council, that an 80-per-cent-of-normal supply might be possible for next year.

Have to Build Up Stocks

"Don't we have to get stocks back to where they were a year ago before we can do much talking?" he asked. "If we can get stocks back to where they were a year ago, our chances may be as good as last winter. But the unknown factor is the military demand. The situation could be worse than last winter. I think it is terrible to jump to conclusions."

Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Price Administrator, extended to midnight, March 23, the emergency orders affecting deliveries of all types of fuel oil except kerosene. Kerosene is already under another emergency order until midnight, March 19.

Senator Francis T. Maloney, (D) of Connecticut, at his Meriden home for the week end, told constituents that the Congressional Fuel Committee, of which he is Chairman, would investigate charges of price inequities and inefficient operating methods in the oil industry.

Measures Will be Taken

If the complaints are found to be justified, he said, corrective action will be taken to forestall repetition of emergency shortages next winter.

The plight of East Coast gasoline service stations was discussed at a conference yesterday in New York of the Eastern States Gasoline Dealers Association. A committee representing 80,000 such retail dealers in the 17 States called upon the OPA to permit an increase of one cent per gallon in the retail price. They will seek next Monday to secure the approval of the War Manpower Commission for the increase. They furthermore asked for immediate decision by OPA so that, "in the event of adverse action, this conference may be in a position to consider and take steps necessary to prevent a collapse of motor transportation."

The conference reported that under present profit margins of 4.1 to 5.1 cents per gallon depending upon the area, closings of anywhere from 5 to 40 per cent of the filling stations in the various Eastern States had already taken place.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Moderate

Boston and Vicinity: Little change in temperature tonight; gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Intermittent light freezing drizzle and continued moderate cold tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Little change in temperature tonight; intermittent light rain in the northern portion.

Massachusetts: Little change in temperature in east; slightly warmer in west portion tonight.

Rhode Island: Little change in temperature tonight.

Connecticut: Slightly warmer tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 7:48 p. m.; height, 7.7 feet.
Tuesday, 8:06 a. m., height, 8.5 feet.

Servicemen Respond to the Baton

By a Staff Photographer

Arthur Fiedler Conducts First 'Symphonic Jam'

Scene at the Servicemen's Center on Temple Place at session in which 16 Army and 8 Navy men took part. In the center is Olivia Silberberg, cellist, the only girl civilian to take part.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Migration Found Help In Solving Farm Puzzle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 15—One possible method of meeting the nation's acute farm-labor shortage is emerging from successful Farm Security Administration experiments in shifting farmers from underproduction areas to surplus production farms. The plan, a relocation of farm labor to points where it will produce the largest quantities of needed foodstuffs, is underway as the result of work done by Kentucky and Ohio FSA supervisors.

The program directed from the Washington headquarters of the FSA, will take farmers who make a bare living in the hill countries of Oklahoma, Arkansas, and East Texas, to Washington, Oregon, and California dairy, livestock, and diversified farms which have lost their help to nearby defense centers or to military service.

FSA is directing a similar movement from the hills of Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia to the rich agricultural areas adjacent to northern and southern industrial centers. It is operating a migration in the East from five and ten-acre Appalachian farms that yield only a subsistence to the large dairy farms in the important milk sheds so badly in need of year-round help.

In all, over 50,000 families are expected to be moved in this great migration according to FSA officials here. Up to date over a thousand have been relocated.

The idea of shifting farm labor originated here last year, according to Administration officials, when FSA supervisors of Kentucky found a serious need for hired hands on the large farms in the Blue Grass section of that State. They discovered, too, that there were many in the Kentucky hills whose average yearly earnings from their land were not above $50 and found them willing to go to the assistance of neighboring farmers when FSA helped them make the adjustment. Some inexperienced in dairy work were given a short course at the state university and a little financial help to carry them in the interim. The supervisors aided in setting up the work, they were hepled with their moving, and the shifts proved successful.

The idea was broadened into an interstate program immediately following this early success and Kentucky hill farmers were brought to Ohio farms after a short course at Ohio State University. Out of 52 in this first group who were taught the use of tractors, dairying, and other specialized farm work, 50 were placed on Northern Ohio farms. Today the seventh of such groups is graduating from Ohio State and 50 other short-course training centers have been set up under the educational phase of this migration program.

The full program as outlined by the FSA has three distinct phases.

The first is to mobilize persons such as high school and college students willing to give half days, evenings, or week ends seeing to it that the local crop is not lost for lack of help. This program will be carried out by the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture aided by the U. S. Employment Service and other national and local agencies.

The second phase is transporting of transient seasonal laborers to harvest fields in all parts of the country as they are needed. This will be carried out by FSA and involves about 275,000 workers.

The last phase is the year-round worker relocation program of FSA. This program includes, as above described, training work in short courses for some, location of surplus farm labor in areas of low production, location of high-production farms in need of all-year help, the bringing of these together, the major job of transporting these farmers, and, in the majority of the 50,000 cases, their families to new homes.

FSA officials are pleased with results to date in which nearly 2,000 families have been relocated and with prospects for great benefits to the nation from this program. They sum up these benefits in more efficient use of the country's farm labor reservoir, at least a partial filling of the farm-labor shortage, improvement in living conditions of a large underprivileged group of citizens, and relief to both overpopulated low-yield areas and underpopulated high-yield areas.

79 Daily Papers Quit During 1942

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 15—Suspension of 79 daily newspapers during 1942 as compared with 45 in the depression low year 1933, 34 in 1940, and 33 in 1941, was reported today by the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

Thirty-seven of the 79 suspended publication outright while 13 merged with other papers. The remaining 29 either went to semi-weekly or weekly publication.

The Association reported that the 1942 list of suspensions was more than twice as high as in 1940 and 1941 and almost one-half again as high as in the depression year.

These totals are significant in wage discussions the A. N. P. A. report said because they clearly reveal the increasing problems of newspaper publication. Linage in several important classifications (general, automotive, and financial combined) was 11 per cent less in 1942 than in 1933, in sharp contrast with most lines of general business wherein factors of output determining revenue possibilities doubled or more than trebled depression levels, the Association bulletin revealed.

3 Editions a Week

MT. CLEMENS, Mich., March 15 (AP)—The Mt. Clemens Daily Monitor-Leader today curtailed its publication to a thrice-weekly schedule because, according to its publisher, Paul W. McKee, of the "direct impact of war upon advertising revenues and production costs."

In announcing the reduced publication schedule Mr. McKee gave assurance that it was of "a duration nature," adding that daily publication would be resumed at the earliest possible moment.

Publication will be on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

Familypower for Eastern Farm

Associated Press

They Share in Meeting Labor Shortage

Mrs. Flora Williams, with 10 of her 12 children and one grandchild, arrive in Philadelphia, en route to New Jersey, where they will join Mr. Williams, transferred by the Farm Security Administration to an agricultural labor shortage area. In the group are Mrs. Williams, Franklin D., Ocheal, Hansel, Paul, Russel, William, Carma, Reba, Lorraine, Mrs. Carl Phelps and her son, Carl, Jr.

U. S. War Spending Hit New High in February

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 15

War spending hit a new high rate of $253,400,000 a day in February, the War Production Board reported March 13.

The total expenditures for war purposes in the month were $6,081,000,000, which was 2.8 per cent less than the amount disbursed in the longer month of January but 2½ times the outlay of February, 1942.

The daily rate in February exceeded the January rate by $12,900,000, but the daily average expenditures are reckoned on the number of days on which checks were cleared by the Treasury. There were 24 such days in February and 26 in January.

From what is recognized generally as the start of the defense program in July, 1940, the Government has spent $80,500,000,000 for war activities through February.

Job Interest Held Curb To Absenteeism

BALTIMORE, Md., March 15 (AP)—J. Milton Patterson, American Welfare Association President, said today that the "remedy of the nation's absentee problem lies in heightening the morale of industrial workers, many of whom are absenting themselves because of job dissatisfaction.

Mr. Patterson, who also heads Maryland's Department of Public Welfare, said in an interview that conferences with labor and management had convinced him that "something must be done to maintain an interest in the job."

It was explained by Mr. Patterson that much of the dissatisfaction was among employees who originally sought their present jobs but later found that they were misfits.

Referring to the recently instituted policy of inserting warning slips in pay envelopes of employees considered absent excessively, he added "you can't build morale by fear; it takes mutual confidence."

Mr. Patterson suggested that management take immediate steps to establish a personnel program which would require a closer observation of the employee, in the home as well as in the plant.

Management then could establish a "personal touch" with employees and learn working and home problems with a view toward remedying them, the Association President said.

Many voluntary causes of absenteeism—attending to sick relatives, child care, excessive fatigue, complexities of running homes, bad housing and transportation difficulties—would be removed, according to Mr. Patterson under a "personal touch" program and the worker in turn would understand the employer's handicaps and production aims.

Mr. Patterson suggested that the work week of women be halved and their number doubled. Women workers then would have ample time to look after home affairs and their children, he said.

Less Than in 1918

NEWARK, N. J., March 15 (AP)—W. G. Hazard, of the U. S. Public Health Service, told the New Jersey Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations yesterday that absenteeism in the nation's shipyards now was 8 per cent, compared with 18 per cent during World War I.

The state C. I. O. President Irving Abramson commented: "I am sure that when the figures are compiled, other industries will show equally good comparisons."

Mr. Abramson said the word "absenteeism" was being used to attack "the patriotism of the American worker."

Pages Have Wonderful Time As Guests at White House

(EDITOR'S NOTE: *Page boys of the Senate, House, and Supreme Court met President Roosevelt Saturday and were entertained at luncheon at the White House by Mrs. Roosevelt in connection with their graduation from the Capitol Page School. Charles S. Russell, a Senate page for four years, wrote the following account for the Associated Press.)*

WASHINGTON, March 15—We had received news of our luncheon invitation to the White House only on the very shortest notice.

We perspired freely all morning shining shoes, getting last-minute haircuts, and brushing up our traditional "monkey suits," the familiar pageboy uniform of black knickers, sox, etc.

Our fellow students from the House of Representatives and the Supreme Court met us in our school rooms at noon, where we had a last-minute debate over "what to say when." After deciding that no recourse to the works of Emily Post was necessary, we proceeded to the White House.

Although the congressional pages are usually falsely classed as boy sophisticates, I can assure all doubters that we were a very subdued and impressed crowd of boys. This awe-stricken atmosphere soon disappeared, due not so much to the boys but more to the remarkable graciousness of the First Lady.

Mrs. Roosevelt's charming manner and pleasant smile had everyone completely at ease as we were conducted to the great oak-paneled State Dining Room, where we were served a delicious luncheon in true White House style, with liveried attendants, lovely old china and silver bearing the Executive Seal, and what was undoubtedly most important, fried chicken and wonderful southern gravy.

Gives White House History

Between the courses, Mrs. Roosevelt showed us the highlights of interest in the historic room and told some fascinating stories about the White House, showing a knowledge of its history that we all agree we couldn't accumulate in ten years.

The greatest thrill came when, just after the dessert, Mrs. Roosevelt announced that we would be able to meet the President in his study in a few moments. Tense with excitement, we ascended the stairs and moved down the elegantly cushioned corridor with a floating sensation. Encouraged by the First Lady's ever-present smile, we tip-toed into the famous study where the President sat, ready to receive us.

In view of how much we had heard about the Roosevelt personality, we were not surprised at his geniality but what astonished everyone was the President's ease and brilliancy of conversation. We were clearly in the presence of a man who knew boys, and above all, liked them. There were no tense pauses. The President joked about Congress and had us all laughing immediately.

Joe Bartlett of West Virginia was soon overcome by curiosity concerning the most curious of the knick-knacks on the executive desk, a weird looking bronze mask from a Burmese Temple, brought back from the Orient by the President's grandfather.

President Tries on Mask

Mr. Roosevelt told us its remarkable history and tried it on for size, remarking on its possible usefulness at Halloween. At this he and Mrs. Roosevelt joined in the laughter as heartily as any of the boys.

Mrs. Roosevelt then led us through the famous Green, Red and Blue Rooms to the lovely East Room where she told us some more stories about the venerable but beautiful building. We were then escorted to the White House's own theater, a hall where the President and First Lady often entertain. We saw an excellent full-length picture, "Keeper of the Flame," which I will always classify as one of my favorites, probably somewhat because of the memory attached to it.

We then took our leave of our very gracious hostess, expressing gratitude that was no mere formality, but real appreciation for what was undoubtedly the most wonderful afternoon we had ever spent.

We who work, play and dream in the world's greatest temple of democracy, the Capitol, went away with more than a pleasant memory, but a stronger faith than ever for the ideals that we, in our small way, serve.

Taft Charges Davis Abuses Radio Power

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio declared yesterday that it is both an abuse of power and an insult to the intelligence of the American people and to the abilities of our free press and radio workers for Elmer Davis, Chief of the Office of War Information, to commandeer all the radio stations of the United States regularly in his series of propaganda broadcasts.

Mr. Davis, who began a series of weekly radio talks March 12, denied that he radiocast any propaganda or commandeered any stations and said that stations are free to present other programs at the time of his radiocasts if they wish.

Senator Taft said: "I shall be interested in discovering by what authority, or pressure, Mr. Davis is able to command time on the four radio networks simultaneously and virtually say to the people that they must listen to him or turn off their radios.

"There was not one word said by Mr. Davis in his first radiocast that he could not have depended on the regular radio newscasters, the commentators and the newspaper writers to explain adequately to the country.

OWI Assailed

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Representative John Taber (R), of New York, converted his office into a motion picture projection room and radio studio Saturday, gave a showing of his own of some of the Office of War Information's propaganda output and delivered the criticism:

"Partly drivel, partly insidious propaganda against Congress and for a fourth term."

Elmer Davis, Director of the OWI, presented an exhibit of his foreign propaganda a week ago Saturday following Mr. Taber's charges that a cartoon biography of President Roosevelt constituted fourth-term promotion. Mr. Davis denied the charge and said the booklet was only for foreign distribution.

Mr. Taber, who was invited to Mr. Davis' show but did not attend, said that his own show was not intended as a reply and did not invite Mr. Davis.

Production Peak in Fall May Cut Labor Demand

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Word from Donald M. Nelson that war production will reach its peak next fall, slackening the demand for workers, was studied hopefully today by Senators concerned over the manpower problem.

The War Production Board Chairman told a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee that attainment of the production peak not only will level off the calls for workers but will reduce employment somewhat because of greater efficiency.

Moreover, Senator Carl Hayden (D) of Arizona hinted in questioning Mr. Nelson that the Committee has received some assurance that the Army's goal of 8,200,000 men for the end of this year will not be boosted further, although Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Chief - of - Staff, testified that military leaders "have not yet determined the size of the Army we will ask for in 1944."

The projected size of the Army has been the nub of congressional controversy over manpower, some contending that the armed forces must be held down to insure adequate food production and others asserting that curtailing inductions would risk defeat.

Senator Hayden said the Committee had been told that 70 per cent of the men who have left the farms had gone into industry and only 30 per cent into the armed forces.

"Now, is there going to be a leveling off in the industrial demand, as we are told that the Army will level off in 1944?" he asked.

"In October, November and December," Mr. Nelson replied, "will be the peak of our industrial operations and then it will level off."

"After that period," Senator Hayden pursued, "the demand for men in industry will not be so great?"

"It will not be so great," Mr. Nelson said, "and as it levels off there will be a slackening of employment because there will be greater efficiency."

Mr. Nelson explained that as industry got more fully into repetitive operation there was a great increase in efficiency, reflected in the lowering of man-hours per unit of production.

"In the airplane industry, for example," he said, "the man-hours have constantly dropped down until about November and December when it started up a bit because we had to add many new workers and inexperienced women. But we are counting on a continual drop in man-hours to produce a particular kind of plane."

Mr. Nelson insisted, however, that an additional 1,800,000 workers were needed now in war industries, plus 1,300,000 the armed forces will take out of war plants this year. He said most replacements would come from among older persons, those physically handicapped and those released by the curtailment of civilian industries, but acknowledged that some would be drawn from farms.

Farm Work Lags

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The Agriculture Department has reported that farm employment on March 1 was at the lowest level for that date since it started compiling records in 1922.

Total employment was estimated at 8,730,000 persons, compared with 9,412,000 for the 1935-39 March 1 average.

Despite the reduced number of workers, the Department said farmers in most areas were pressing ahead with plans for the production season ahead. In southern areas considerable progress has been made in preparing ground for spring planting.

Is it a lady
selling kisses
Attracting men
in such a swarm?
No—it's a lady
serving Postum*
The drink that's
hearty, rich, and warm!

*Contains no caffein, no stimulant of any kind.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

Marsha Jordan's

SUIT SCOOP

Teen-Age New England Gives Three Cheers for Our Teen Age Suit Shop

A whole shopful of keen little numbers awaits you, Teen-Agers! Marsha has told us the latest trends in plaids, herringbones, checks and solids . . and we have them! Get on the suit bandwagon in a Jordan job. You'll look smartest, Mother will approve of the quality, and Dad won't wince when he pays the bill!

A typical pair are sketched . . . many, many more, 12.95 to 25.00.

TEEN AGE SUIT SHOP FOURTH FLOOR MAIN STORE

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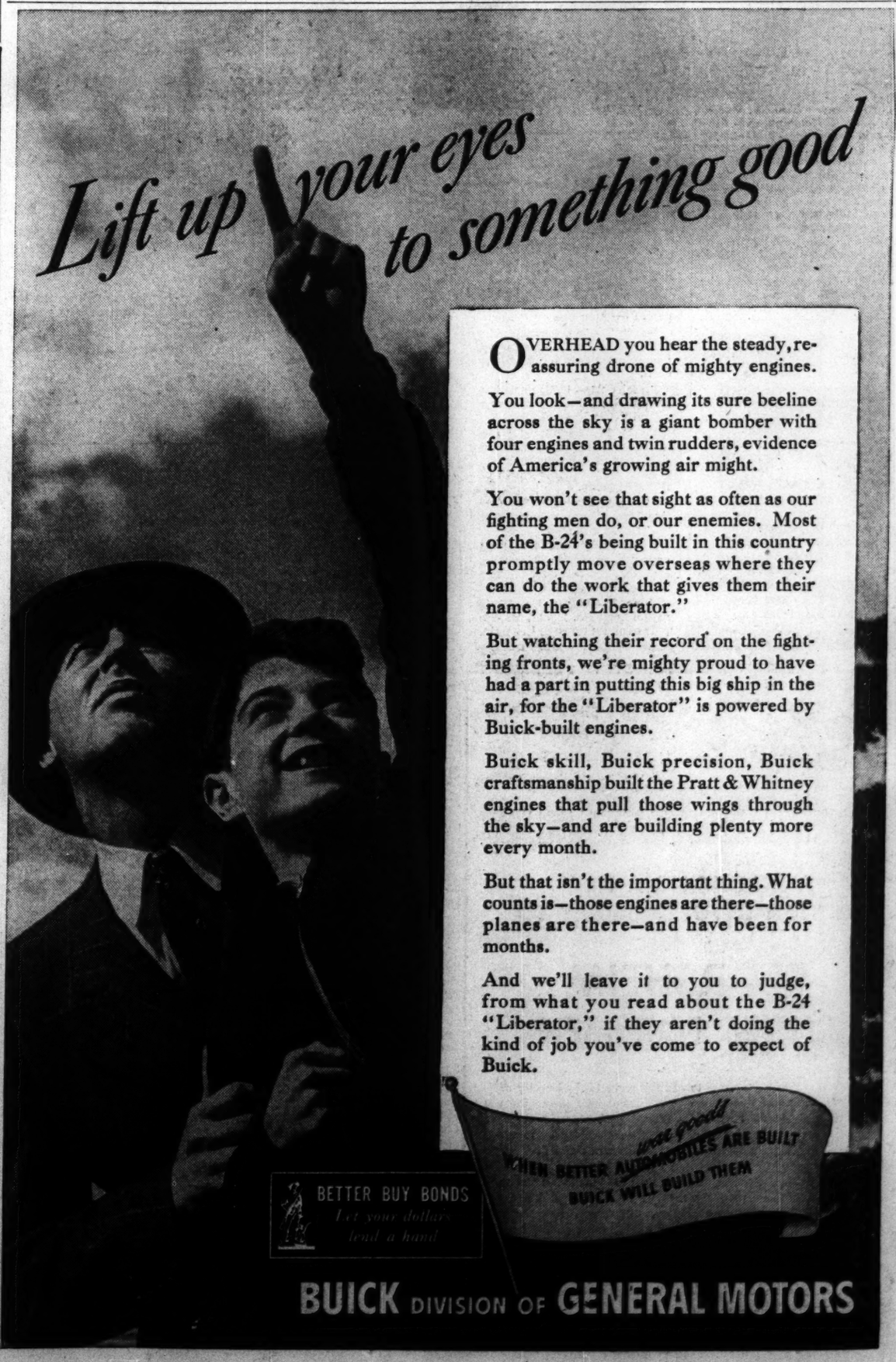


OVERHEAD you hear the steady, reassuring drone of mighty engines.

You look—and drawing its sure beeline across the sky is a giant bomber with four engines and twin rudders, evidence of America's growing air might.

You won't see that sight as often as our fighting men do, or our enemies. Most of the B-24's being built in this country promptly move overseas where they can do the work that gives them their name, the "Liberator."

But watching their record on the fighting fronts, we're mighty proud to have had a part in putting this big ship in the air, for the "Liberator" is powered by Buick-built engines.

Buick skill, Buick precision, Buick craftsmanship built the Pratt & Whitney engines that pull those wings through the sky—and are building plenty more every month.

But that isn't the important thing. What counts is—those engines are there—those planes are there—and have been for months.

And we'll leave it to you to judge, from what you read about the B-24 "Liberator," if they aren't doing the kind of job you've come to expect of Buick.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

BETTER BUY BONDS
Let your dollars lend a hand

BUICK DIVISION OF GENERAL MOTORS

Women's Activities: D. A. R. Winner

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Priscilla Randall of Swampscott was chosen as the 1943 Good Citizenship Pilgrim at the opening session of the forty-ninth annual conference of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution at the Copley-Plaza this morning. She was the candidate of the Brig. Gen. John Glover Chapter of Lynn.

First Alternate was Faith Greenman of Medfield, and Second Alternate was Doris Trocchi of Bridgewater. Miss Randall was awarded a $100 United States War Bond by Mrs. Russell William Magna, promoter of the sale of War Bonds and Stamps for the National Society.

Because of transportation difficulties and the crowded conditions in Washington, the usual award of a trip to the capital could not be given this year, as Mrs. William Gregory, State Chairman of the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage, explained to the nearly 200 high school girls who had been chosen Good Citizen candidates in their localities. After the selection ceremony and a brief address by Walter F. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, the girls left the meeting to go on a tour of Boston.

"Each one of you is a winner in her own right," Mrs. Magna told them, "and by that success you can feel an inner light burning as one always does when one has worked and given his best. Citizenship today is of the greatest importance, and good citizenship is greatly to be desired." It was Mrs. Magna who originated the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage during her term as President General.

"Each of you girls, and you women," she said in closing her greetings as Honorary President General from Massachusetts, "must vision beyond victory to the post-war possibilities—hold fast to your visions, but base them on knowledge and spiritual faith, and then hold to your convictions and beliefs with a dauntless, unshakable courage for a better country and a peaceful world."

Because of her participation in various D. A. R. activities, Mrs. Magna had a major share in today's program. As Promoter of Bonds she reported total sales to date of $15,907,000. The United States Treasury, she said, gave the Society a quota of $5,000,000. It had exceeded the quota by Feb. 1 and the rest has come in since, with 31 states reporting so far. She believes they will top $20,000,000 by the time the National Congress meets in Cincinnati next month.

Five states—Massachusetts, California, Illinois, Ohio, and Missouri—have gone well over $1,000,000, she said, with Massachusetts the first state to report that it had reached the $2,000,000 mark. Mrs. Magna paid tribute to Mrs. Herman F. Robinson, State Chairman of National Defense, for her "conscientious efforts" to make this part of the Society's war program a success.

Seven state chapters today received certificates of merit from the United States Treasury for having 90 per cent of their membership contributing. Thirteen chapters had already received similar certificates.

Mrs. Magna spoke at the afternoon session as a representative of American International College in Springfield, one of the two D. A. R. approved schools in Massachusetts. Lemuel Sanford, Superintendent of the Hillside School in Marlboro, reported to the Society on the progress and future needs of their other approved school.

American International College, according to Mrs. Magna, who is its Vice-President, has gone "all out" for the war effort, gearing its academic curricula to an accelerated program, keeping open on holidays, shortening vacations, and inaugurating a summer term. "We have worked exclusively with the Army in training glider pilots, service pilots, and instructors," she said.

Ever since 1939 the College has been co-operating with the Civil Aeronautics Authority in the Civilian Pilot Training program, but last July it started both an elementary and secondary program for training men who were enlisted in the Amy and assigned to inactive duty while taking courses at the college. The men live on the campus and have a regualr cadet program, she explained, and since July, 120 have completed their training as noncombatant fliers.

The College, Mrs. Magna said, needs a new boys' dormitory and an up-to-date gymnasium. It was the D. A. R. that raised the money for the $60,000 girls' dormitory which is one of the prides of the campus.

Delegates to the conference are attending a banquet this evening, at which the Rev. Walton E. Cole will be the guest speaker. Tomorrow morning's session will be devoted to reports of state officers and chairmen. Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent, welcomed the members this morning and presented Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Lieut. Harriet F. Parker. The latter spoke on "The Function of the Waves in the Navy."

By a Staff Photographer

Heard at Boston Annual Parley

Among the speakers at the forty-ninth annual conference of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution at the Copley-Plaza today were: Mrs. Russell William Magna, Honorary President General, and Lieut. Harriet F. Parker, USNR.

Important Dates For Consumers

Today—Sugar ration stamp No. 11 good until midnight for 3 pounds.

Tomorrow — Sugar ration stamp No. 12 good for 5 pounds through May 31.

March 21 — Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good for one pound through this date.

March 21—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

March 22 — Coffee ration stamp No. 26 good for one pound through April 25.

March 31—Last day for use of food ration stamps marked A, B, and C in ration book No. 2, good for 48 points worth of rationed foods.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
SPRING
Flower Show
HORTICULTURAL HALL
NOW OPEN
9 A.M. to 10 P.M.
AN INSPIRING WAR-TIME EFFORT
BUS AND SUBWAY DIRECT TO HALL
ADMISSION $1.10 TAX INCLUDED

Filene's
MEN'S SHOE SHOP
STREET FLOOR OF
THE MEN'S STORE

ADDRESSED TO YOU GREATER BOSTON MEN WHO APPRECIATE FINE QUALITY, LONG WEARING SHOES

ANNOUNCING A NEW SECTION DEVOTED SOLELY TO

FLORSHEIM
SHOES FOR MEN

MEN Filene's is proud to add this name to the long list of famous brands our Men's Store sells, among them Collins & Fairbanks hats and clothing, Dobbs hats, Burberry English coats, Spalding sport equipment and (just added to our roster of famous names) Hart Schaffner & Marx clothing.

Florsheim shoes have always been famous for their smart styling and particularly for their excellent wearing qualities. We are finding, definitely, that the public, now that they have to give up a coupon for every pair of shoes they buy, insist on the best.

Won't you accept this announcement as our invitation to come in if only to see the new shop. We are quite proud of the fact that our slogan for years has been, "Looking incurs no obligation to buy"—and we mean it.

Hoover Talks From Parley On Air Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Herbert Hoover is guest speaker at a Governors' Conference held at Des Moines, Iowa, to be attended by a group of western Governors, who are meeting to discuss farm problems. Richard Harkness is moderator, NBC-WBZ, 11:30 p. m.

Joseph C. Harsch, staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, begins a five-minute series, entitled "Meaning of the News," an analysis and interpretation of current events in their relation to global strategy, Monday through Friday; CBS-WEEI, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 6:55 p. m.

Representative Walter G. Andrews, of New York, will discuss our "War Effort," CBS-WEEI, 6:15 p. m.

Jan Struthers makes a return guest appearance on "Information Please," NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Margaret Speaks, soprano, will sing a group of Irish songs—"The Kerry Dance," "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms," "The Lover's Curse," and "Oh, the Shamrock." Alfred Wallenstein conducts the orchestra, playing Victor Herbert's "Irish Rhapsody," Percy Grainger's "Molly on the Shore," and an Irish Medley, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Lily Pons' scheduled visit to sing tonight on Great Artists Series has been postponed. Grace Moore, soprano, and Frederick Jagel, tenor, replace Miss Pons. Donald Voorhees conducts the orchestra, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Josephine Antoine, soprano, sings the "Waltz Song" from Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet" and Reinhold Schmidt, basso, "A Banjo Song." Percy Faith conducts the orchestra in a group of popular pieces, including a Medley of Irish Tunes, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Cavalcade of America presents Edward G. Robinson in "A Case for the F. B. I.," an original radio play by Stuart Hawkins, written with the co-operation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, from actual incidents, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Ronald Colman, Edna Best, and Otto Krueger co-star in Edward Woll's "Libel," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Screen Guild Players present Claudette Colbert, Rudy Vallee and Randolph Scott in "Palm Beach Story," CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Junior League Sets Spring For Picking New Members

Believing that no girl today wants to idle away the summer, the Junior League has decided to elect its provisional members in the spring instead of the autumn this year. The new ruling is in keeping with the policy of accelerating school and college courses to meet wartime needs.

The girls will be proposed and accepted for membership before their graduation from school in June and will take the provisional training course the latter part of June or first of July. This plan will enable a girl to learn what fields of volunteer work are open and find, through the League's Placement Department, the kind of agency in which she is most interested, in time to begin work with the social agencies when they begin their intensive fall program in September.

This change in the time of admissions will also enable those who were forced to refuse their invitation to provisional membership last fall because of inability to take the provisional course, to join this coming spring, provided they can meet the requirements of provisional membership this coming summer.

The list of provisional members for 1943-1944 will be announced at the annual meeting in May. All application blanks must be in by April 15.

Beginning today, tickets for the Vincent Club show will be on sale for the public at Junior League headquarters, Zero Marlborough Street, from 9:30 to 4.30. The show will be given in John Hancock Hall on April 2 and 3, with a matinee on Saturday. Mrs. Laurance Morgan has charge of the tickets, assisted by Mrs. Valentine Hollingsworth.

From Greater Boston Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered from pulpits in Greater Boston churches yesterday:

The Very Rev. Edwin Jan van Etten at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul (Protestant Episcopal):

"The hardest of all words for us to pronounce is a simple little English word of two letters—We. That, I take it, is the hardest word in all the world for us to pronounce today. . . .

"We face a sort of arrested development. Our 'we' is far from being all inclusive and world wide. We find ourselves on the witness stand and we are reluctant witnesses to the fact that the world is small and the world is one. There is no getting away from it: 'except these abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved.'

"The safety of one depends on the safety of all. We are all in the same boat. What affects one affects everyone else. There is no escape from the bond of fellowship. . . ."

The Rev. Frank E. Duddy at the North Congregational Church (Cambridge):

"The first line of approach to any worthy personal religion must be one which insists that man's true objective for living is something spiritual, not something material. . . . What are we doing to seek first such spiritual objectives as justice, brotherhood and peace?

"Are we thinking of a possible world where all the races of men can dwell in amity together or are we concerned more with imposing the American way of life upon all the nations of the world? Much as we believe in our own way of life we must realize that there are whole peoples who are convinced their way is better than ours and the demands of justice require they have opportunity to live that way. . . . We must strive to build a brotherhood of man that will deserve to be called "the king of God.'"

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford at the Old South Church (Congregational):

"In the world situation today, hatred will get us nowhere save toward ruin for mankind. It is to control the forces that would set at naught all human rights, not to take vengeance upon them, that we are constrained to fight, and afterward—?

"On the divine example, we who are stronger must move first to remove resentful suspicion from (enemy) hearts. We must work out with them—and for them until they see the vision for themselves—a new pattern of international relations."

The Rev. Dr. Frederick May Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association, at the Arlington Street Church:

"We have the duty of so building up our inner sources of faith that we can face each successive experience of fear or disillusionment or panic without surrendering and sinking.

"The word of religion to the idealist is one of warning and of reassurance. We shall need every bit of faith we can possibly get hold of, and if we neglect this preparation of our souls for the trials that lie ahead we shall inevitably fail; but, if we are willing to take the time and trouble that are necessary, we can equip our souls with faith that will prove adequate to any emergency—faith that will forbid fear and sustain courage to the end."

Today on Short Waves

London—5:30 p. m.—Front-Line Family. G6L, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; G8C, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 103 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Decline and Fall of the New Roman Empire. G6L, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; G8C, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 103 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—"Action." G6L, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; G8C, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 103 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. G6L, ...11 meg., 49.1 m.; G8C, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Chungking—9:30 p. m.—Talk in English. KGOY, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

London—10:40 p. m.—The Daily Service. G6L, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; G8C, 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.

Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.06 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Citizens of the Americas

© Fabian Bachrach

Prominent at Inter-American Institute

As guests of Boston University, sponsor for a meeting representing all New England, these are a few of the distinguished participants. Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, upper left, is a Latin American authority from Yale University. Juan T. Trippe, upper right, is President of Pan American Airways and has been granted an honorary degree as Doctor of Laws by Boston University. Dr. Mariano Picón-Salas of Venezuela, lower left, is a visiting professor at Smith College. Jorge P. Howard of Chile, lower right, has been made an Honorary Doctor of Divinity.

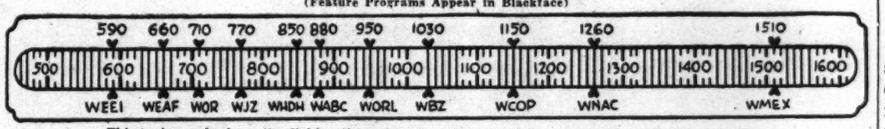
Former Oberlin Dean Heads Spars Here

Miss Mary E. Morton, former assistant dean of women at Oberlin College, Ohio, has been assigned to active duty in the Boston area as personnel officer of the Spars, women's reserve of the United States Coast Guard. She holds the rank of lieutenant junior grade and is in charge of all Spars in this Coast Guard district.

Lieutenant Morton holds the degree of Master of Arts and education. While at college she majored in personnel administration. She has served as director of the freshman dormitory at the Iowa State Teachers College at Cedar Falls, Iowa, and was at one time engaged in personnel work at Albany for the New York State Teachers College.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Stanley Dixon, comments	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30	Snapshots: "Post"	Margaret Janis, songs	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?": quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?": quiz
4:00	Elizab'h Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
4:15	"Sharps and Flats"	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	"Uncle Sam": drama	Sonny Donham's Orch.
4:30	The Family Front	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Nobody's Children": drama	Mitchell Ayres' Orchestra
4:45	Doris Tirrell, organ	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Widder Brown": sketch		Dolly Dawn's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Glen Miller's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book: Follies	Children's Sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15	Rep. W. Andrews	News Highlights	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Stories
6:30	Walt Cassel, songs	"This Is My Story": dr.	"Novelty Time"	News from Abroad	Johnny Messner's Orch.
6:45	News; Joseph Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Four to Go: variety	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15	"Ceiling Unlimited"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	News of the World	Yankee Starlets; songs	Richard Salinger; News
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger":	Red Cross Drama	"The Magic Carpet":	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch	Western dramatization	John Barry, comments	dramatized fairy tales	Tony Martin, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	"This Is My Story"; dr.
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Lum 'n' Abner"	Cavalcade of America	The Barries; Willard Trio	Dance orchestra
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue";	"True or False"; quiz	Marg. Speaks, soprano;	"Adventures of Bulldog	"Drama Shop": drama
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz	A. Wallenstein's Orch.	Drummond": drama	Made to Order
9:00	Theater: Ronald	"Counterspy": espionage	"Great Artists": Grace	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Vivaldi:
9:15	Colman, Edna Best,	drama	Moore; Frederick Jagel	News Services	Concerto Grosso No. 11
9:30	Otto Krueger, in	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	A. L. Alexander's Media-	in D minor
9:45	"Libel"	Dance orchestra; Talk	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	tion Board; guest panel	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: Rudy Vallee;	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	News; Defense
10:15	'Palm Beach Story'	Gracie Fields, songs	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	"Our Morale": D. Pardue	Todd Grant, news
10:30	Ogden Nash; Guy	World's Most Honored	"Information Please":	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45	Lombardo's Orch.	Music	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Musical Roundup	Lou Breese's Orchestra
11:00	News; World War II	Dance orchestra	News: Songs; Talk	News Service	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
11:15	N. Calmer-W. Shirer	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Dick Roger's Orchestra	Pats Waller's Orchestra
11:30	Rideout: Master	Fishermen's Program	Governors' Conference,	Radio Newsreel with	Day's End; music
11:45	Works of Music	Sportscast; News	Des Moines, Iowa; talks	Arthur Mann	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer's"	News report	Musical Clock	News comments	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	"Fiesta": music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Cowboy Songs	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World.	"Tune-Up Time"	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Uncle Sam, drama	Musical Toast	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch; Religious
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Musical Highlights	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast; Morning Notes	Her Lewis; Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; R. Moss Interv'ws	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air of	"The Breakfast Club"	'Uncle Sam': OWI Prgrm	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Americas	"The Breakfast Club"	Imogene Wolcott: food	Spotlight Revue: organ	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	Valiant Lady	Air Express Music	News; Music; Flower Sh.	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Honeym'n Hill": sk.	Fishermen's Program	"Help Mate": sketch	Cheer Up Gang: songs;	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"Woman of America": sk.	orchestra	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music; Inter-	"Road of Life": sketch	Headlines of Tomorrow	Kick-Conga
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Jane Underwood, news
11:30	Bright Horizons	"Musical Hits"	"Snow Village": sketch	House Party: variety	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew, interview	"David Harum": sketch	show	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter; news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Big Sister; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Jimmie Fidler; talk	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Talk in Italian
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"Aunt Jenny": sketch	Baron Elliott's Orch.	Italian Melodies
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	Leo Litwin, pianist	"Big Sister": sketch	News; Fashion Talk	"Curtain Time" with
1:45	"The Goldbergs": sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster: news	Marguerite Porter
2:00	Serial drama	Air Express Music	"Light of the World"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	We Love and Learn	"The Victory Hour"	"Guiding Light"	"Yankee Kitchen"	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	"Pepper Young"	"The Victory Hour"	Hymn Recital	Musical Roundup	News reports
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood; Post	Winter Serenade: music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?": quiz
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Parent-Teachers' Forum	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks	"Do You Know?": quiz
4:00	Elizab'h Bemis, news	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Frankie Masters' Orch.
4:15	"Sharps and Flats"	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	"Uncle Sam": drama	Harry James's Orchestra
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport Ensemble:	Freddy Martin's Orch.
4:45	Civilian Defense	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Frank Foti, conductor	Larry Clinton's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	News; Sheelah Carter	Bob Chester's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book: Follies	Children's sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	Junior Newscaster	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight": sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Light Classics: music
6:15	Edwin C Hill, news	News Highlights	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Stories
6:30	Frazier Hunt, news	Alec Templeton: Concert	"Novelty Time"; songs	News from Abroad	Dance orchestra
6:45	J. B. Kennedy, news	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Four to Go: variety	Victor Borge; Sports	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	News of the World	Treasury Star Parade	Richard Salinger: News
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Kay Ivers, songs; Hud-	"Confidentially Yours"	Libby Holman, songs
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	ABC's of OPA: talk	son Strings; Apollo Club	Fred Lang, news	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; guests;	Singin' Sam, songs	Boston School Com. Prm.
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Edgar Fairchild's Orch.	V. Hurd, Commentator	'This Is My Story," dr.
8:30	Al Jolson - Monty	"Archie and company":	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Pass in Review": Army	Romance in Music
8:45	Woolley; News	comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Camps' Activities	Variety Hour
9:00	Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program, Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, conductor	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	"Suspense": drama	Jimmy Lunceford's Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly	"This Is Our Enemy":	Variety Hour
9:45	"Suspense": drama	Orchestra; Talk	Fibber McGee and Molly	dramatization	Variety Hour; Bruins
10:00	"Jazz Laboratory":	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	N. Y. Rangers hockey
10:15	Raym'd Scott's Or.	Gracie Fields, songs	Bob Hope Variety Show	Art Kassel's Orchestra	game: News
10:30	Network Speaker	Fishermen's Program	Red Skelton and Co	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45	News; World War II	Sportscast; News	Red Skelton and Co	Musical Roundup	Al Donahue's Orchestra
11:00	News; Jos. Harsch	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	News; Songs of the Allies	News Service	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Master	Harry Greene's Orch.	What Can I Do?: drama	Dance orchestra	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra
11:30	Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	"Sinfonietta": Alfred	Day's End; music
11:45	Music; Dance orch.	Sportscast; News	"Music You Want"	Wallenstein, conductor	Day's End; News

B. U. Plans Exchange Grant In Latin-American Schools

Continued from Page 1

President of Rotary International, recommends the increase of understanding through the press by naming of talented and specialized news correspondents to write interpretive articles. He also asks the translation of many more books on the Americas for popular circulation at reasonable prices.

Dean George Henry Chase of Harvard College, in his address last night at a session on "Education in the Americas," commented wryly that it is unusual for Harvard to appear as the youngest member at an academic gathering. He bowed to the University of San Marcos, Lima, Peru, represented by Señor Carbajal, and the University of Mexico, represented by its Rector, Licenciado Rodulfo Brito Foucher. Both universities date from the early 1550's, and Harvard from 1636.

Dr. Foucher and Dr. Marsh replied to a mimeographed circular placed in the hands of the 1,500 people in the audience by the Boston University Chapter of the Young Communist League. The circular protested Dr. Foucher's presence, citing his record as one of leaning toward the totalitarian powers and against the United States. He said he stands behind the United States in this world struggle.

Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, held in Washington by the arrival of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, has had to cancel his scheduled address at the Statler dinner tonight. Instead, he is sending Charles A. Thomson, head of the Division of Cultural Relations in the State Department.

B. U. Gives Honorary Degrees

Citations by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, in conferring Honorary Degrees at Boston University's Founders' Day Convocation today in Trinity Church Boston:

Eugene Peeples Thomas, New York City, President of the National Foreign Trade Council, because your integrity and spirit of service are an alembic in which the leaden chains of trade and commerce are transmuted into golden chains of mutual respect and goodwill that bind the nations of this Hemisphere together—Doctor of Commercial Science (D.C.S.).

Fernando Carbajal, Lima, Peru, because you received your training in the science of civil engineering at the seat of San Marcos, the oldest University on the Western Hemisphere; because you have been and are identified with many important development enterprises of South America from the Panama Canal to the headwaters of the Amazon, tary International, you are making significant contributions to the science of living together—Doctor of Science (D.Sc.).

Thomas John Watson, New York City, President of International Business Machines Corporation, because you have serviceable international connections manifold, and because by your machines and your activities and your stimulating writing, you are encouraging people to think—Doctor of Letters (Litt. D.).

Lowell Thomas, New York City, author and lecturer: because you are a citizen of the world, and because you are able, by tongue and pen, so to disseminate information as to kindle human interest in the best achievements of your contemporaries, thus making you a modern counterpart of the Humanists of the Renaissance—Doctor of Humanities (L.H.D.).

Jorge Parkinson Howard, New York City, born in Argentina, educated in the United States: because you have consecrated to the glorification of right living and right thinking your superb powers of oratory, and because, through your lectures and radio work, you are known and beloved through South America as a brave and winsome advocate of spiritual values in a materialistic age, and of the divine will in an age of human wilfulness, Doctor of Divinity—(D.D.)

Rodulfo Brito Foucher, Mexico, because you are the distinguished Rector of the University of Mexico, the oldest university in North America, and in token and pledge of the cultural tie that binds together the peoples of Mexico and the United States—Doctor of Laws (LL.D.)

Carlos Martins Pereira e Souza, Ambassador from Brazil to the United States of America, because you are a worthy representative of a great country in an hour big with destiny, you are chosen by Boston University to be a vicarious recipient of honors for all Latin American diplomats in Washington—Doctor of Laws (LL.D.)

Juan Terry Trippe, New York City, President of Pan American Airways, because the planes of the Company which is itself but the extension of your own vision and force are moving back and forth like a weaver's shuttle, weaving with cultural, spiritual, and eco- of the web of hemispheric self-containment, Doctor of Laws (LL.D.).

M. D. C. Patrolman Rescues Four Boys Adrift on the Ice

Metropolitan District Commission Patrolman William J. Cronin corralled a runaway ice floe with four Waltham boys aboard 20 feet from the brink of the 18-foot Upper Falls of the swollen Charles River yesterday, and towed them ashore.

Patrolman Cronin, reached at home on his day off, ran to the scene with a life preserver and rope. He tossed the short line to the boys, swam out fully clothed to the floating end, and pulled the ice-cake to the safety of the river bank.

The boys, Thelbert Eccles, Robert and Charles Netz, and George Murray, all between the ages of 11 and 14, pedaled home on their bicycles dryshod.

Libraries Blame Dimout

The dimout is blamed in Quincy for the lowest circulation since 1927 of books distributed by the public libraries of the city. Galen W. Hill, librarian, in discussing the sharp decline in reader interest, also attributed the drop partly to the scarcity of new books.

He said, "While the average losses reported by other public libraries, due to wartime conditions, seems to have been about 7 per cent, our loss was nearly 13 per cent." The number of books borrowed was 557,329.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, March 16
12 noon WMEX 1510kc
Christian Science Program
For Tuesday, March 16

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soirees.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—Spring Time.
4:45 p. m.—"March of Mercy."
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music for Brazil.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Harmony Hawaiians; Trio.
7:45 p. m.—F. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (46.3mc), and W29B, Mount Washington, N. H., (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, news.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—"Nobody's Children," drama.
5:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, news.
5:15 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—"The Yankee Starlets"; songs.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, comment.
8:15 p. m.—"The Barries"; Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heater, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Sumner Welles, talk.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper, news.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale"; Dean Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—"Music that Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel, with Arthur Mann.

Filing of Income Returns On Greatest Scale Ever

Federal income tax returns were filed today by individuals and by mail in numbers unprecedented in the history of the income tax.

It was the last day allowed for filing, without penalty, and those who have not yet filed have until midnight tonight to get a postmark on the envelope containing their return if they would avoid any question of delinquency. Individuals filing in person have until 5 p. m. tonight.

Because of the lowered exemptions thousands of new names are being added to the list of taxpayers, boosting both the returns being filed and the cash yield.

The first mail this morning alone brought 250,000 tax returns to the Collector's office, which in itself is a record, Thomas B. Hassett said. He estimated that 20,000 individuals would file returns personally at the Federal Building and the auxiliary quarters at Milk Street today, where 150 clerks and 50 clerks, respectively are working.

Scores of persons sought to pay their tax with war bonds, but the cashiers are not allowed to accept them. Mr. Hassett explained that war bonds cannot be used for that purpose, but that there is a regular channel provided for redeeming the bonds. The Collector is only allowed to accept cash, money orders or cheque.

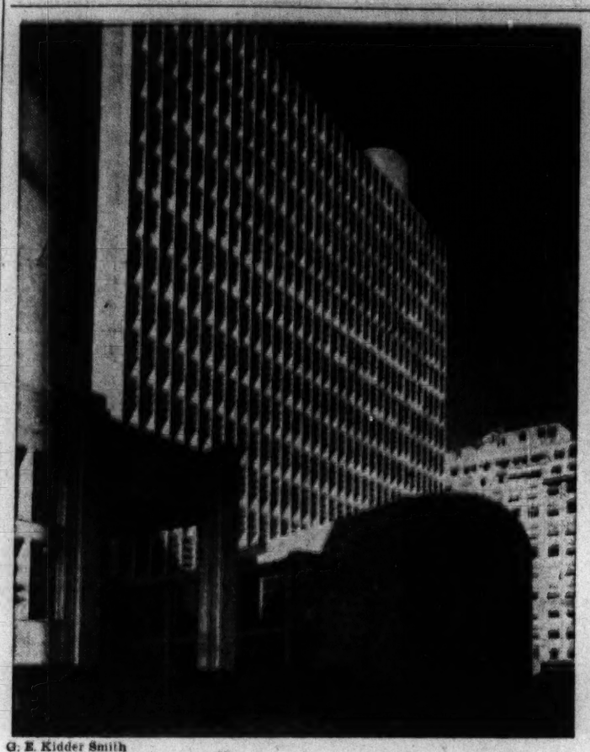
Another problem is the sending of money to the Collector without proper identification. More than several hundred dollars worth of money orders and checks have already been received which are not sufficiently identified to assure the sender receiving credit for the payment.

Every mail is bringing money of this description, usually with just a name or perhaps the notation "return filed 10 days ago," or something of that sort. Mr. Hassett explained that these are generally common names and there are many of the same name on the rolls of the Collector's office. Such money is deposited in a special fund and when a bill goes out to a person who has not been credited with payment and that person replies that he has paid, the money is taken out of the special fund if he can prove his claim.

So great was the rush today that Mr. Hassett personally assisted the public in making out their returns by moving among the various desks of the clerks and relieving them for short periods.

A number of individuals today requested an extension of time for the payment of a quarter of the tax. Mr. Hassett said that his office was not permitted to extend the time. In such cases a bill goes out from the Collector's office within a few weeks for the entire year's tax and such a bill cannot be paid in installments. If the taxpayer is unable to pay this bill, the Collector proceeds to collect it through legal measures.

Guild Opening Tonight—Modern Architecture in Brazil



G. E. Kidder Smith

Ministry of Education and Health Building

Oscar Niemeyer, Lucio Costa, Afonso Reidy, Carlos Leão, Jorge Moreira, and Ernani Vasconcelos are the architects, and LeCorbusier, consultant, for this building now nearing completion in Rio de Janeiro. It is said to be one of the most advanced public buildings, architecturally, to be found in the world. An exhibition of Brazilian architecture is now on view at the Boston Art Museum.

G. E. Kidder Smith

Brazilian Press Association Building

Office building and club in Rio de Janeiro, designed by Marcelo and Milton Roberto in 1939, which, like many modern Brazilian buildings, makes use of outside louvers to protect the rooms from excessive sunlight.

Boston Museum Exhibition Shows Trend in Recent Years

By Dorothy Adlow

There is a handsome display at the Museum of Fine Arts of enlarged photographs and models of modern architecture in Brazil. The material has been beautifully mounted, well-lighted, lucidly labeled. It is informing and inspiring. It goes far in acquainting us with a great Latin-American neighbor. The exhibition is offered by both the Pan-American Society of Massachusetts and the Museum of Fine Arts. On Saturday, March 27, there will be a seminar on Brazilian architecture, and this exhibition—to be shown through April 3—will provide illustrative material.

* * *

While there are photographs showing Brazilian architecture over a period of 300 years, the better part of the display is devoted to the new modes that have been encouraged and sponsored by the Government in the past few years. The colonial structures carry on the florid design of Spanish baroque. They are opulent in decorative detail and anything but functional in architectural pattern. They contrast sharply with the building of recent years which is purely functional.

The modern architect is prompted entirely by considerations of purposefulness, comfort, and well-being. He secures a maximum of sunshine and fresh air, a minimum of oppressive heat and atmospheric discomfort. He makes room for privacy, play, and relaxation, while conserving the space that is limited in the big city. He will twist a façade, elevate a building, thrust it into an odd angle in order to get the best view of a grand natural vista. He builds to accommodate the motorcar and airplane. He uses materials that are accessible, in expensive, and easily manipulated.

* * *

Brazil has been cordial to European architects with vision and enterprise. The names of Oscar Niemeyer, Le Corbusier, and Paul Lester Weiner count among the builders of these new, fascinating government buildings, schools, recreation centers, and private residences.

The most interesting structure is the new Ministry of Education and Health which is held by some to be the most beautiful government building in the Western Hemisphere. Certainly it abandons the standard design of official construction, replacing the erstwhile conventions with the most recent innovations in practical design. The Ministry of Education and Health demonstrates how the architect deals with the problem of glaring sunlight and extreme heat. There are "sun breaks" which are movable or fixed and set vertically or horizontally into the wall. They are adjustable, controlling the quantity of sun, light, and air. The buildings of the new era lend themselves to change; there seems a fluidity in their pattern, dynamics in their forms. The innovations are qualified by new materials, new knowledge of handling and combining those materials. The buildings exemplify modern concepts of wholesome and happier living.

* * *

It is interesting to see how Brazil encourages innovations in domestic as well as civic building. In private homes there is a great deal more opportunity for experimentation, for the rick in cost is so small comparatively. It is fortunate, indeed, that public leaders such as the President and the Minister of Health have encouraged this new modern development, for official sanction goes far in obliterating the popular fear of revolutionary change in architecture.

No Latin-American display held in this vicinity seems to have brought us closer to our Brazilian neighbors, and made us more interested in visiting them. **D. A.**

More Social Sciences Urged For Armed Forces Institute

War Activities in New England

Increased attention to social sciences and the humanities should be paid by The Armed Forces Institute, according to a Harvard committee which today is working with the Institute to provide educational opportunities for men in uniform both during and after the war.

The "permanent faculty committee," formation of which was announced by President James B. Conant on March 13, was given the report of a preliminary committee recommending the attention to courses beyond strictly military subjects and the natural sciences.

Released by Dean Paul H. Buck of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, the report favored a program of directed reading based on easily available texts and suggested courses on the works of great authors, major political theorists, philosophers or historians.

"Such courses of reading, when properly tested, could be accepted for credit by this faculty," the report continued.

The new permanent committee is headed by David E. Owen, Associate Professor of History.

'M' Ceremony

In recognition of outstanding achievement in war production, the Kelvin and Wilfred O. White Company received the "M" flag from the United States Maritime Commission last Saturday night at a ceremony in the Hotel Vendome here.

The firm had begun manufacturing and selling compasses, binnacles, and other navigational equipment in 1900; today production has been converted 100 per cent to the armed forces, according to George B. Doane, treasurer, in charge of production.

Charles E. Walsh, Jr., Chief of Procurement for the Production Division of the Maritime Commission, made the presentation, which included maritime merit badges to employees, and the Victory Fleet Flag, as well as the "M" pennant.

Also on hand as speakers were W. H. Collins, General Manager of the Bethlehem Steel yards at Quincy; Henry P. Kendall of Kendall Mills, and R. J. Fisher of the Office of Production Management here.

Liberty Ship

Among ship-launchings over the week end was the 10,500-ton Liberty ship Richard Hovey at South Portland (Maine) Shipbuilding Corporation Yard.

Named for an Illinois poet, the vessel was christened by Mrs. Iva Ashton, wife of L. E. Ashton, President of the First Portland National Bank.

Wives to Teach?

So acute is the shortage of teachers at a high school near Fort Devens that the Fort is co-operating in an effort to find wives of officers who are qualified to help relieve the shortage.

Air Medal

Among Navy Air Medals recently awarded for heroism while engaging the enemy are: Henry Olbrych, Aviation Machinist's Mate First Class, of Chicopee; Albert Joseph Clement, Aviation Radioman Second Class, of Fall River; and Richard Charles Woodman, Aviation Radioman Third Class, of West Somerville.

Beer Parlors' Elimination Up in Maine House Tomorrow

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 15—William H. Niehoff, legal advisor of the Maine State Liquor Commission, would like to see beer parlors closed in Maine. "Get rid of the so-called beer parlors and 60 per cent of the trouble that comes to the Commission would go out with them," he told the Temperance Committee of the Maine Legislature last week.

He was speaking in favor of a bill which would require restaurants selling malt liquors for consumption on the premises to qualify as places "habitually and principally" used for providing food for the public.

Tomorrow afternoon has been set for the House of Representatives debate on a bill which would do away with all beer parlors and cocktail lounges and leave all liquor sales up to State stores. The measure appears to have little prospect of passing, however, because the Senate defeated it 26 to 6 last week after it came out of committee with an ought-not-to-pass report.

Senator John E. Townsend, committee chairman who signed the unfavorable report, said: "In this bill we are not concerned with temperance. The only change is the method of sale. It is a question of whether we believe in rule of the majority, as we now exercise it under local option law."

Maine voters at the last general election exercised their local option by voting down beer parlors in a large number of communities which had allowed them in the nine years since prohibition was repealed.

Work for High Morale

How to keep morale high among the thousands of servicemen and war industry workers in the cities of Maine is a major problem facing the Civilian Defense Community Service Corps and other agencies. One of the major efforts being undertaken is a recreational program to provide wholesome sport and entertainment to keep soldiers and war workers away from insidious influences.

Portland and Bangor have recently completed recreational surveys aimed at improving facilities for servicemen and war industry workers, and the past week the Augusta Planning Board authorized a committee which will undertake a similar study in the capital city. The Rev. Milton E. Grant of Presque Isle, chairman of the Defense Recreational Committee of the Citizens Service Corps, announced training courses have been started in Portland and Bangor for volunteer recreational leaders to supplement work of paid leaders. To illustrate what can be done for servicemen, he told how, for a small amount of money, a recreational field was built at Presque Isle with one of the State's largest outdoor swimming pools, serving the public and soldiers at the city's big air base.

Company Fined

Fines of $500 each were imposed on the Malcolm Kenneth Company of Boston and Henry G. Cohen of Brookline, treasurer of the firm, by Judge George C. Sweeney of Federal District Court after they were adjudged guilty in civil contempt proceedings brought by the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor.

The company was charged with failing to pay minimum wages and overtime wages as required by the terms of an earlier judgment, and also with failure to keep proper records.

Engineering Dean to Speak

Prof. William C. White, Dean of Engineering of Northeastern University, will be the principal speaker at the annual dinner-meeting of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers at 6:15 p. m. Wednesday at the Boston City Club.

Hilda Banks in Recital

Hilda Banks, pianist, making her Boston debut at Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon, called out an all-age audience and held its attention for a couple of hours to a standard type of program which comprised the piece that goes by the title of Italian Concerto, of Bach; the Sonata in E flat major, op 31, No. 3, of Beethoven; the "Papillons," op. 2, of Schumann; the "Danse de Puck" and "Feu d'Artifice" of Debussy; the Intermezzo in A minor, op. 116, and the Capriccio in D minor of Brahms; "Chicago," "Epitaph," and "Winnie-the-Pooh" Preludes of her own composing, and the Polonaise in C minor, op. 40, No. 2, the Nocturne in E minor, op. 72, No. 1, and the Ballade in A flat major, op. 47, of Chopin.

* * *

The youthful artist accomplished one thing as well as mature performers can do it—she kept her house interested in the material of her recital and entertained by her way of presenting it. She showed a grasp of the content of her works and an ability to cope with their especial technical demands. She played like one who has learned her music by listening as well as by book study. She understands the historic and accepted styles of treatment for Bach, Beethoven, Schumann, and Chopin, and she knows how the best Debussy interpreters manage. If she is somewhat uncertain about Brahms, what pianist is not?

* * *

Miss Banks made a success of her own pieces, too, and set an example for other pianists who compose. They ought, indeed, all of them, to court acquaintance with their hearers by boldly setting forth what they have of their own fancying and meditating to say for themselves. Art is nothing, anyway, but sympathy and liking, if a certain school of philosophy is right; and why not go after the kindly regard of the public by speaking now and then your innermost thoughts, whatever they may be?

The young executant's hands have not mastered the whole problem of playing a scale, but as they move up and down the keyboard, they blank no notes and secure a reasonably continuous flow of tone and equality of power. Things remain to be brought in control, but ability to communicate with people—grown folks and children alike in her case—is there; and that is what a concert wants first of all.

W. P. T.

Chavchavadze Program

At his recital in Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon, George Chavchavadze will play Schumann's Sonata in G minor, nine Preludes from Chopin's op. 28, Chopin's B flat minor Sonata, the March from Prokofieff's "Love of Three Oranges," Borodine's "Au Couvent," Rachmaninoff's G sharp minor Prelude, Shostakovitch's Prelude op. 34, No. 14, and Falla's "El Amor Brujo."

Musical Show Castings

Patricia Bowman and Paul Haakon are named as featured dancers for the new musical, "More Powers to You."

George Zoritch, who seemed suddenly to have vanished from the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, now pops up as a possibility for the new musical, "Early to Bed."

Opening Tonight

At the Colonial—"Away We Go," new musical comedy based on Lynn Riggs' play, "Green Grow the Lilacs," with book and lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein, 2d, and music by Richard Rodgers. Presented by the Theater Guild with a cast of 50, including Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Buloff, Joan Roberts, Lee Dixon, Howard Da Silva, and Celeste Holm. Settings by Lemuel Ayers, costumes by Miles White, dances arranged by Agnes de Mille, production directed by Rouben Mamoulian, under the supervision of Lawrence Langner and Theresa Helburn. Curtain at 8:30.

'The Siege of Leningrad'

"The Siege of Leningrad," a documentary film assembled by Lenfilm Newsreel Studios, Leningrad received its Bostonian première at the Majestic Theater Sunday. It carries an English commentary written by John Gordon and spoken by Edward R. Murrow.

How the 3,000,000 inhabitants sustained the Nazi attacks for 15 months and kept the Germans out of the city despite incredible hardships is here recorded in factual detail, with no undue emphasis upon the horrors of the bombing or upon revolting scenes of close-up fighting.

The absorbing all-over effect sought and attained was to present a picture of a people's heroism, enduring the shortages of food and fuel, doggedly keeping up their production of munitions, everyone either working or fighting, if capable of handling a shovel, driving a lorry, running a machine, or carrying a gun. Perhaps the most stirring scenes are those showing women doing heavy manual labor with a calm, swift seriousness.

Epic in character is the building of the supply road across the ice of Lake Ladoga in the winter of 1942, and something like a municipal festival is the joyfulness of the population in the spring when they are able to dig their stalled trams out of the ice-bound streets and set their Baltic warships free from the winter's shackles.

Mme. Blanchon Gallery Opens

It is something of an event for a new art gallery to open these days. So much the more welcome the enterprise of Madame Blanchon, whose little exhibiting place at 62 Louis Prang Street is open from three o'clock to seven each afternoon.

The first display consists of a miscellany of drawings and paintings by Boston artists. Mme. Blanchon is happily selecting material on the basis of artistic merit and artistic distinction. Some of the exhibitors are unfamiliar, and we are glad to have an opportunity to see their works. Now that the Independents have suspended their displays there are few opportunities to widen acquaintance with young or unpublicized artists.

Ester Geller's pictures establish the mood of the exhibition. She paints little fantasies the beauty and expressiveness of which rely on her good taste. There is a combination of Expressionism and Dada in her pictures that are emphatically Left Bank. In fact, Mme. Blanchon's gallery has a good deal of the feeling of Paris about it, Paris of a more carefree era when artists were encouraged to invite their fancy.

A still-life by Karl Zerbe is an entertaining confection of loops and checkers and thread-like traceries all drenched in prismatic vapors. Cleo Lambrides is another talent given to dramatic subjectivity. The drawings by Ruby Boardman (Is this Mme. Blanchon herself?) are professionally executed, with freedom, finesse and firmness. **D. A.**

Art Exhibitions

The Blanchon Gallery of Modern Art, 62 Louis Prang Street—Exhibition of contemporaries. Open from 4-7 p. m. daily.
Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Audubon's Birds of America.
The Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Paintings of Indians by Kathryn W. Leighton. Irving E. Couse, Clarence Ellsworth; paintings of cowboys and horses by W. R. Leigh. Through March.
Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Portraits by Waldo Murray. Through March 20.
Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of paintings by Glenna Miller. Through April.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Exhibition of paintings by R. H. Ives Gammell. Through March 27.
Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous prints.
The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Books, manuscripts, and drawings by Edward Lear.
Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition of pictures by Mario Carreno and Wilfredo Lam. Through March 23.
Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Exhibition of paintings by Celestine Johnston Dorch. Through March 27.
Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street—Collection of paintings from the Middle West and New York. Through March 24.
Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Chinese porcelains, lent from the collection of the late John Gardner Coolidge; Chinese Bronzes; From Impressionism to Expressionism in Graphic Art. Through April 30. The Debt of Art to Nature, illustrated by seashells and photographic enlargements, from the collection of Mrs. Fiske Warren. Through March 20. Persian paintings and decorative arts. Through March 31.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 10-4; music at 2:45. Sundays 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.
Museum of Fine Arts—9 to 5 daily; 1:30 to 5:30 Sundays. Exhibition of architecture featuring photographic taken in the United States Navy Posters. Paintings and Drawings. Through March 24. Arts of Our Allies—The Netherlands—through April 11. Karly Silver from the First Baptist Church of Boston. Through March.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—Army P-39 Aircobra—Iron Brazing Board to Flight. Through April 9.
Pittsfield: Lawrence Art Museum—Exhibition of painting by Francis Colburn. Through March 18.
Springfield: Springfield Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of tapestries of the fifteenth through the eighteenth centuries Woven at Tournai, Beauvais, Gobelins Brussels, Delf, Enghien.
Winchester: Winchester Art Association—"Group of oils by Robert Strong Woodward and Walter Koeniger. Through March.
Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—New England paintings 1700-1775, held in collaboration with the American Antiquarian Society. Through March.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Oils by Edith R. Abbot; Art of the Armed Forces; Water Colors of Venezuela.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—Tapestry exhibition, loaned by French and Co., New York. Through March 21. Exhibit of Russian Icons.
Providence Art Club—Paintings and drawings by Louise E. Marianetti, Peggy Moore and Ruth Robinson.

Theaters

Colonial—"Away We Go," by Richard Rogers and Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd. Directed by Rouben Mamoulian, and presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Sulon, Joan Roberts, Lee Dixon, Howard de Silva, Celeste Holm. 8:30 Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Recital by advanced students of the New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15 (No admission charge.)

Tomorrow

New England Mutual Hall—Last meeting of the Chromatic Club of Boston. Jean Kimball, soprano; Mercedes Pitts, pianist, and Charles Petremont, violinist. 10:45 a. m.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 9 a. m., 12:30, 4:30, 8:30.
Esquire—"Northwest Passage," Spencer Tracy, Robert Young. 1:30, 5:05, 8:55. "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, Madeleine Carroll. 3:35, 7:35.
Exeter—News and Short Films. 2:15, 5:10, 8. "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 3:10, 6:05, 9.
Fenway—"China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery, Lynn Bari, Victor McLaglen. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 5:05, 9:25. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker, Chester Morris. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.
Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.
Kenmore—"You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. 2:50, 6, 9:30. "World at War." 1:20, 4:45, 8.
Keith Memorial—"Calaboose," Jimmy Rogers. 9:58 a. m., 12:46, 3:37, 6:28, 9:18. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10:45 a. m., 1:36, 4:30, 7:19, 10.
Metropolitan—"Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman, Paul Henreid. 11:35 a. m., 2:58, 6:10, 9:30. "Silver Skates," Kenny Baker, Patricia Morison. 10:10 a. m., 1:26, 4:45, 8:08.
Modern—"Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.
Normandie—"The Battle Cry of China," 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5, 7:40, 10:15. "Wings for Crime," Glenda Farrell, Lyle Talbot. 10:38 a. m., 1:05, 3:40, 6:15, 8:45.
Orpheum—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45.
Paramount—"China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery, Lynn Bari, Victor McLaglen. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker, Chester Morris. 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.
RKO-Boston—"The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Rochester, Priscilla Lane. 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:45, 3:55, 6:05, 8:15, 10:20. Stage Show: 10:30 a. m., 12:40, 2:50, 4:55, 7:05, 9:15.
Scollay—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.
South Station Theater—"Invasion of North Africa." "The Last Lesson." "This Is Your Enemy." "Modern Mexican Girl." "Back to Bikes." "Story of Parliament: How Democracy Has Made Britain."

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, Bing Crosby, "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:48, 7:50.
Allston: "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy, "Lady Gangster," Fay Emerson. 1:45, 9.
ARLINGTON — Capitol: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Fay Emerson. 1:45, 9.
Regent: "Thunderbirds," John Sutton, Gale Tierney. "Lucky Legs," Ray Harris, Jinx Falkenburg. 2. Continuous from 6:45.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," Virginia Bruce, James Ellison. 1:45. Continuous from 5:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 1:50, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning.
Coolidge Corner: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel.
Cleveland Circle: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 1:45, 8.
CAMBRIDGE — Central: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 9, 8.
University: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 1:30, 4:30, 8:15. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 3:20, 6:50, 10:15.
DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers. 1:45, 7:45.
Franklin: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers. 1:35, 7.
Strand: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.
EVERETT — Capitol: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. 3:12, 9:03. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 1:45, 6:42.
Park: "Ice Capades," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. "The Undying Monster."
HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Ice Capades Revue," Jerry Colonna. 1:45, 6.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, J. Dorn. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 1:45, 7:40.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, "Mister 880." "Time—One Day of War." Selected Short Subjects. 2:30, 8.
MALDEN — Granada: "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. 3, 6:10, 9:20.
Mystic: "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers, Dick Foran. 2:15, 7, 9:55. "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearl, Eric Portman. 3:20, 8:30.
Orpheum: "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 2:10, 5:05. "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 3:25, 9.
Strand: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. 3:10, 6:35. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison. 2:05, 7, 10.
MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Eyes in the Night," Donna Reed.
Fellsway: "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. "Counter Espionage," Warren William.
MELROSE—Melrose: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall.
NATICK—Colonial: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Philip Dorn. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 2, 8.
NEWTON — Paramount: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers. "Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 2, 8.
Strand: "Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. 2, 8.
ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew. 2. Continuous from 5:45.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver.
Playtime Arlington: "Away We Go," Oscar Hammerstein, 2d, Richard Rodgers. "Moonlight in Havana," Jane Frazee, Alan Jones.
Capitol: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith, Alan Hale. "Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Campo: "Fantasia." "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45. Continuous from 1:45.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Rhythm Parade," Gale Storm, Robert Lowery. 2:15, 7:15, 9. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 3:30, 8:30.
WALTHAM — Embassy: "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Mountain Rhythm," Weaver Brothers.
Coolidge: "You Can't Escape Forever," Brenda Marshall, George Brent. "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore, Brian Donlevy. 2, 8.
WAVERLY—Strand: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "I Married a Witch," Fredric March, Veronica Lake. 3:10, 7:40, daily, except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 1:30, 7:45.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Lives of Edgar Allen Poe," John Sheppard, Linda Darnell.

Entertainment Timetable

Films Outside Boston

Andover: Strand—"Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 2, 5:10, 8:20.
Attleboro: Capitol—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, Bing Crosby. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:50.
Attleboro: Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.
Fall River: Bradford—"Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 1:45, 8.
Fall River: Center—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver.
Fall River: Durfee—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Philip Dorn. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. 1:45, 8.
Fall River: Empire—"Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 2, 8.
Fall River: Fall River—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 2, 8.
Fall River: Strand—"Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers. "Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 2, 8.
Fall River: Weetamoe—"Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. 2, 8.
Gloucester: Cameo—"Fantasia." "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45. Continuous from 1:45.
Gloucester: Gloucester—"Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew. 2. Continuous from 5:45.
Hyannis: Cape Cod—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Philip Dorn. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. 1:45, 8.
Lowell: Keith Memorial—"Rhythm Parade," Gale Storm, Robert Lowery. 2:15, 7:15, 9. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 3:30, 8:30.
Lowell: Strand—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 2, 8.
Lynn: Capitol—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:45.
Lynn: Paramount—"Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 2, 8.
Lynn: Strand—"Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew. 2. Continuous from 5:45.
New Bedford: Aquidneck—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Philip Dorn. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. 1:45, 8.
New Bedford: Center—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver.
New Bedford: Empire—"Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 2, 8.
New Bedford: Keith Memorial—"Rhythm Parade," Gale Storm, Robert Lowery. 2:15, 7:15, 9. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 3:30, 8:30.
New Bedford: Orpheum—"Lucky Jordan," Alan Ladd. "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle, Eric Portman. 2, 8.
New Bedford: Strand—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 2, 8.
Newburyport: Strand—"Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew. 2. Continuous from 5:45.
Pittsfield: Berkshire—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Philip Dorn. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. 1:45, 8.
Pittsfield: Capitol—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, Bing Crosby. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:50.
Pittsfield: Colonial—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Lives of Edgar Allen Poe," John Sheppard, Linda Darnell.
Plymouth: Plymouth—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Philip Dorn. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. 1:45, 8.
Quincy: Granite—"Behind the Eight Ball," Ritz Brothers. "Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 2, 8.
Springfield: Fox—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Lives of Edgar Allen Poe," John Sheppard, Linda Darnell.
Springfield: Paramount—"Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 2, 8.
Springfield: Strand—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 2, 8.
Taunton: Taunton—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne, Philip Dorn. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. 1:45, 8.
Worcester: Capitol—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, Bing Crosby. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 1:45, 7:50.
Worcester: Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.
Worcester: Plaza—"Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 1:45, 8.
Worcester: Poli—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne. "Lives of Edgar Allen Poe," John Sheppard, Linda Darnell.
Worcester: Strand—"Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche, Joan Bennett. 2, 8.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

HURRY! Last 3 DAYS! COLMAN GARSON in M-G-M's RANDOM HARVEST
3rd RECORD WEEK
TAKE THE "EL" TO LOEW'S
50

Russians Still Fighting To Hold Grip on Kharkov

Continued from Page 1

circled and occupied the great industrial and railroad center.

After stiff battles, the Germans succeeded in pressing the Red Army back to a new defense line in one sector at the price of large losses, it was announced in Moscow.

Military sources in London speculated that Russian forces which have been threatening German-held Orel from the south might be forced to withdraw and straighten their front to save themselves from being cut off as a result of German successes at Kharkov. "It looks as though Kharkov is gone," these sources conceded.

A German communiqué said that Russian losses at Kharkov were "yet to be surveyed," and that Soviet counter-attacks west of Belgorod had collapsed with heavy losses, including destruction of 44 Red Army tanks. Soviet attacks in the central sector and in the Staraya Russa area also were declared to have been repelled and 61 Russian planes were claimed downed in Sunday's fighting.

A Soviet communiqué announced that one Soviet unit withheld the onslaught of German tanks and repulsed incessant enemy attacks.

To the north of Kharkov, heavy battles were in progress with Soviet artillery fighting off repeated attacks of large German tank and infantry forces and inflicting enormous losses on the enemy, Russian dispatches said.

The Soviet drive west and south of Vyazma was reported progressing at full speed as the Red Army captured several dozen more settlements in the past 12 hours, dislodging Germans from hurriedly erected fortified positions around the towns.

The fall of Semlevo railway station, 14 miles west of Vyazma on the Vyazma-Smolensk line, was announced in the communiqué.

Troops under Lieutenant Generals Gorodov and V. S. Polenov which stormed Vyazma were said to be smashing forward to the west and south of the city in the face of numerous German counter-attacks.

A dispatch to Pravda said the Germans were employing airplanes and tanks in these counterattacks in an effort to halt the Soviet advance in this sector.

Northwest of Vyazma, on the western bank of the upper Dnieper, Soviet infantry captured several fortified towns.

The communiqué announced a fresh Soviet break through in the line of German fortifications south of Bely as the offensive developed successfully in this sector. No reports were published on other sectors of the Soviet-German front.

Heavy Battle Rages In Izyum Sector

A heavy battle was reported going on in the Izyum sector, 75 miles southeast of Kharkov. The Soviet communiqué said 16 tanks had been knocked out and more than 800 Germans killed during the past two days there, and the Moscow Radio later said the Germans had lost 61 tanks in five days in a continuous struggle.

But the Berlin radio commentator, Capt. Ludwig Sertorius, said Marshal Gregory Zhukov's crack tank armies had been wiped out southwest of Izyum in order to pave the way for Kharkov's recapture.

A Soviet Information Bureau announcement quoted a captured German private as saying his division was transferred from France recently and that the troops left in France were "too few and too weak to fight large-scale landing forces."

This has been a recurring Russian theme for weeks now, ever since the Germans began their counterattack in Southern Russia, a push which Moscow says was made possible by the hurried transfer of 12 Nazi divisions of 180,000 men from Western Europe.

South Pacific:

Japanese Massing In Banda Sea Area

The announcement of growing concentrations of Japanese shipping at island bases in the Banda Sea area within 500 miles of Darwin, Australia, was made as Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters disclosed that Allied airmen had damaged two more ships in an enemy convoy off Wewak, New Guinea.

A communiqué said the Japanese are massing both transports and supply ships in the Amboina-Dobo area northwest of New Guinea, and declared that enemy ground forces there are being reinforced. New airfields also are being constructed in that sector by the Japanese, the bulletin said.

The island of Amboina, former Dutch possession and once the site of one of the most important naval bases in the Netherlands East Indies, is about 600 miles northwest of Darwin.

Dobo, southeast of Amboina, is about 100 miles nearer Darwin.

Spokesmen at Allied Headquarters declined to comment on the possible significance of this Japanese activity, but the bare statement in the communiqué added emphasis to recent official warnings that the enemy must not be underrated in this theater.

The Japanese, meanwhile, were paying a heavy price for their latest attempt to reinforce garrisons in northeastern New Guinea. The two ships reported blasted off Wewak raised to four the number struck by Allied airmen in a running attack on an eight-ship convoy which began Saturday in stormy weather.

Of the vessels hit Sunday, one was described as a large destroyer and the other as a 7,000-ton cargo ship.

The communiqué also announced that an 8,000-ton transport previously reported bombed later had been seen to explode and when last sighted was blazing from stem to stern. The other ship previously reported hit, identified as a tanker, was said to have disappeared.

Despite these losses it was believed that at least a part of the Japanese convoy—consisting originally of five merchant ships and three destroyers—had a good chance of reaching Wewak, which, an Allied spokesman said, apparently was its destination.

U. S. Planes Blast Japanese Bases

American planes pounded Japanese bases in both the North and South Pacific over the week end, raiding both Kiska in the Aleutians and enemy positions in the Solomons.

United States fighter planes twice bombed Kiska, the Navy announced in a communiqué issued in Washington, and five times raided Japanese positions in the Solomons area.

The Navy also announced that two Japanese battleships actually were sunk in the sea battle off Guadalcanal in mid-November.

Previous official reports had claimed the sinking of one battleship and one vessel identified as either a battleship or heavy cruiser. A study of later intelligence reports proved the big warship to have been a battlewagon.

The Navy issued a recapitulation of the Solomon Islands naval campaign from its start Aug. 7, 1942, through Feb. 7, 1943, when Japanese resistance on Guadalcanal was coming to an end. It totaled Japanese combatant ship losses at 40 sunk and noncombatant ship losses at 24 sunk or destroyed, a total of 64.

The enemy warships sunk were 2 battleships, 12 cruisers, and 26 destroyers. In addition, nine warships were listed as probably sunk and 81 as damaged for a total of 130 combatant types sunk or damaged.

One noncombatant vessel was listed as probably sunk and 27 as damaged for a total, including those sunk, of 52. Ships sunk or damaged for all types amounted to 182.

In Burma:

British Repulse Rathedaung Attack

Fighting in Burma flared up sharply on land and in the air over the week end as British troops stubbornly resisted Japanese attacks in the Rathedaung sector of the Mayu Peninsula and American bombers teamed with the RAF to strike at vital enemy communications.

The British announced they had repulsed all Japanese attacks near Rathedaung, and said they had inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, but acknowledged a "readjustment" of their lines.

High point of the aerial warfare, meanwhile, was a heavy attack by American medium bombers on the 2,200-foot Goteik railway viaduct between Mandalay and Lashio, railhead of the Burma Road.

Direct hits were reported on the towering steel supports.

Other American bombers raided the dock area at Moulmein and attacked the Pazundaung railroad bridge from a low altitude. Two heavy bombers were lost in this attack when a group of enemy fighters intercepted the raiders, but one of the Japanese planes was shot down and another probably destroyed, a British announcement said.

Fighting in the Rathedaung sector was the first sharp action on that front in several weeks, during which the Japanese have been building up their forces, the British communiqué said.

Meanwhile fear that the Japanese were set to make a drive on Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, bordering on Burma, subsided in informed quarters in Chungking after a Chinese communiqué announced that Japanese troops west of the Salween River had been thrown back with about 1,500 casualties.

The Chinese High Command also announced that the Japanese offensive along 100 miles of the Yangtze River on the Hupeh-Hunan border front had collapsed and that most of the 20,000 troops were in a harried retreat after a week of heavy fighting.

Berlin broadcasts quoted Japanese newspapers as declaring there were 300 American and Chinese planes in China and warning against the possibility of air raids on Japan. The newspaper Asahi was quoted as saying 17 air bases had been established along a route between China and Russia.

Some connection with Japanese concern over air raids on Japan may have been behind a Tokyo Radio announcement that Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo had returned to Japan after a visit to Nanking to discuss "important questions" with Wang Ching-wei, Chinese puppet Premier of the Nanking regime.

The puppet government some time ago announced it had "declared war" on Britain and the United States.

North Africa:

American Bombers Raid Rommel Lines

United States Mitchell bombers raided General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's positions in Tunisia in a continuation of the aerial assault intended to soften the Mareth Line for the British Eighth Army's coming push although bad weather almost halted the air war elsewhere in North Africa.

Marshal Rommel holds ground in a semicircle before Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's forward elements on the Medenine Plains. Allied and enemy patrols probed opposing positions.

RAF Spitfires defending Allied shipping off the Algerian coast caught a formation of eight Heinkel III torpedo bombers Sunday, shot down one and damaged several others without loss, it was announced at Allied Headquarters.

Spitfires roving over the Northern Tunisian front, where rain bogged ground forces, shot up two German trucks, a staff car, and a motorcycle.

The limited activity suggested that both sides were concentrating on moving up supplies before chancing the opening of another major engagement. With Allied heavy bombers grounded by the weather, Axis convoys presumably stepped up traffic from Sicily to Tunisian ports.

New crack German units have made their appearance in the line in Northern Tunisia, a fact that may indicate the Germans are preparing for a new effort. The gathering of enemy forces both north and east of the pivotal town of Medjez el Bab has aroused the suspicion that this important key to the Allied front may be the next point of German assault.

British and American pilots of the western desert air force, operating from crude emergency fields, gradually have stepped up the scale of their air attack, but it still lacks the intensity of the bombardment which crippled Marshal Rommel's defenses at El Alamein in Egypt. Fresh reserves of German fighter planes have arrived in North Africa.

The air forces operating with the Eighth Army, incidentally, have been using "tank buster" Hurricane fighter planes against Marshal Rommel's tank army for months, a Cairo dispatch said.

Supplementing this, a London dispatch said the Hurricane tank busters are not only continuing to harass Axis armor in Tunisia but are being built in numbers for an eventual invasion of Europe.

Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair disclosed in the House of Commons last week that tank-buster and fighter-bomber squadrons were being organized by the RAF's Army Co-operation Command to aid a continental assault. He did not, however, disclose that special heavy-caliber guns had been fitted to the Hurricanes as was made known in Cairo.

Hurricanes normally carry a 20-millimeter cannon. It was not disclosed what mechanism was used to counteract the recoil of a heavier gun.

Such cannon might not entirely wreck a heavy German tank, but would be capable of doing serious damage or setting the tank ablaze.

Big Liner Sunk?

Italians Claim Empress of Canada

The Italian Radio broadcast a Fascist High Command claim that the former liner Empress of Canada, laden with troops, had been sunk in the Atlantic by an Italian submarine. The claim is entirely unconfirmed and, like most Italian claims, probably is destined to remain so.

The Empress of Canada was a twin-screw vessel of 21,517 tons, and was a part of the Canadian Pacific Railway fleet. It was built at Glasgow in 1922. In December, 1939, the liner was included in the list of British merchantmen which Germany classed as men-of-war. It was reported to have been converted to war duty in April, 1940.

The Italian High Command said it was sent to the bottom by a submarine commanded by Lieut. Vaisseau Gianfranco Gazzana of Milan.

From Berlin was broadcast a special communiqué of the German High Command which credited Nazi U-boats with destruction of 14 vessels totaling 92,000 tons in various parts of the Atlantic.

This claim also was without confirmation from Allied authorities.

The Nazi communiqué said seven of the ships, totaling 49,000 tons, were sunk from an Allied convoy "off the South American east coast" and another one was damaged, but the convoy's defense fire was so heavy it could not be ascertained that the torpedo hit on the eighth vessel was fatal.

In the Air:

Railroads Target Of RAF Bombers

RAF fighters sustained the burden of the Allied aerial offensive against Europe Sunday night, the British Air Ministry News Service reported, by attacking railway communications in occupied territory and in Germany.

These assaults, apparently limited in scope, followed a series of sweeps over the continent Sunday afternoon by British Spitfires and Whirlwind bombers, during which airfields at Abbeville and Maupertus—near Paris—were attacked.

Four RAF fighters were lost on the dayight raids and two enemy fighters were shot down, a communiqué said.

Four enemy trains—including one in Germany proper—were reported shot up in the overnight RAF fighter sweeps.

There were no Allied attacks on the continent Saturday night, possibly because of bad weather.

German air raiders, meanwhile, were busy Sunday night over the coast of notheast England, the Ministries of Air and Home Security reported, dropping bombs at several places which caused some damage and casualties—including a few fatalities. One enemy plane was reported downed.

Faith Beyond the Reach of Axis Bombs

Associated Press

Cathedral Procession at Coventry Amid Ruin Wrought by Germans

Clergymen in surplices made up this procession through the ruins of the nave of Coventry Cathedral, England, when the new Bishop of Coventry, Dr. Neville Vincent Gorton, was enthroned Feb. 20. German bombs on Nov. 15, 1940, virtually leveled the brownstone structure, once regarded as one of the finest examples of 14th-century Tudor architecture.

U-Boat Sinks Ship Trying to 'Save' It

By the Associated Press

New York, March 15

The skipper of a Panamanian vessel, one of five merchant ships officially announced last week as sunk in the Western Atlantic, said he lost his ship due to this Nazi ruse:

The U-boat that destroyed his craft lay partly submerged, giving the appearance of a lifeboat in the uncertain light of early morning. Expecting to find survivors from an attacked vessel, the skipper ordered his ship slowed. Then the submarine struck.

The sinkings raised to 626 the Associated Press tabulation of Allied and neutral nations cargo ships officially announced as sunk by the Axis in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor.

U. S.-British Comradeship Shown Daily

Continued from Page 1

at the top here principally by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower who is almost fanatical in his insistence that no loose criticism by either side or any foolish competition between the Allies be permitted to interfere with teamwork essential for final victory.

On several occasions I have seen generals usually genial and smiling become hard at the suggestion that Americans were blaming the British for this or that setback or that the Britons were indulging in loose criticism of American commanders. General Eisenhower stated that persons doing such were not big enough men to command troops and that he would use every ounce of his authority to kill such gossip immediately. He made clear his belief that bickering between the Allies is tantamount to presenting the enemy with an important strategic success.

In order that we have even closer bonds between American and British troops there is hope here of being able to establish joint Anglo-American rest camps for soldiers back from the front. At present each country maintains its own camps, but it is hoped these recuperation depots can be used to increase the inter-Allied comradery started on the battlefield. It is apparent that the beneficial effects of such a scheme would carry over into the postwar period.

One of the many interesting ways in which the common soldier is benefiting directly from close Allied co-operation is the matter of pay while in hospitals behind the front.

Due to exigencies of war, many British soldiers have been taken to American hospitals, and vice-versa, where at one time it would have been impossible for them to draw any part of their pay check. Today, however, each Army has its pay officers whose only duty is to see that such men are paid.

For example, in the office of the American finance officer for this theater of operations there is Capt. Philip Ford of the British Royal Army Pay Corps, whose job it is to see that each American soldier in a British hospital is paid 150 francs a week. Similarly, American officers work with British paymasters in behalf of British soldiers hospitalized with Americans.

On two occasions I have had the opportunity to be extremely grateful for unstinting exchange favors now going on between the British and American forces in Africa. Both times I literally and figuratively descended out of the blue into a Royal Air Force camp. Each station is desperately overcrowded, and one only recently captured from the Axis, who had destroyed most installations, yet each time I was royally received, although officers and men are under no military obligation to do so.

There can be little doubt that the Britons and Americans are firmly convinced that this campaign cannot be won by either side alone and that their fate hangs directly on the fighting qualities and tactictal skill of their allies.

It is no little achievement that this Allied oneness of purpose is growing at a time when the world is receiving continuous and circumstantial evidence of serious rifts within the ranks of the European Axis. The long noted dislike between German and Italian prisoners in Tunisia is as strong as ever while the German Radio makes clear Berlin is not satisfied with efforts of its satellites both in Russia and the Mediterranean. Any Allied rivalry here is of a healthful type, in which each side strives to see which can bring the greatest contribution to the common cause.

Cut in British Clothing Ration Saves Ships for Second Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 15—Announcement of the cutting down of the British clothes ration has been welcomed in most quarters here as indicating the Government's determination to use every ounce of manpower and every cubic inch of shipping space toward the speedy opening of a second front in Europe as promised by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt.

Extension by one month of the period in which 20 clothes coupons must last, as outlined on March 11 by Mr. Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, means that Britons must make 60 coupons last for 15 months instead of 12, as in the early days of clothes rationing.

Thus the new allotment of 20 coupons which becomes valid March 16 must last through Sept. 1.

Those with relatives or friends in the Royal Navy Merchant Service echo Mr. Dalton's plea, "Don't be a party to asking these men to bring more raw material than strictly necessary by buying clothes you don't really need."

More Wearing of Slacks

Extra coupons already have been allotted to children and industrial workers who found it difficult to manage on the basic ration. This preferential treatment will be continued, but linen, such as towels, is put on ration. This means that in a household each one in the family must hand over coupons when linen is required.

Women are particularly interested in Mr. Dalton's suggestion that too much "convention in the matter of civilian clothes" has persisted, even though Britain is entering upon the fifth year of war.

They welcome his advocacy of the extension of the practice of women wearing slacks in offices—countenanced by the Civil Service since October, 1941.

They point out, however, that most of them have only one or at most two pairs of slacks to wear when firewatching. If they wear them to work, this would mean buying new ones, whereas they have suits which they can make do.

Economy on Cuffs

Mr. Dalton referred to the current opposition on the part of tailors to the prohibition of cuffs on men's trousers, saying that millions of square feet are saved annually by this economy. There is still some controversy on this matter on the part of manufacturers, some of whom don't agree on its economy. Mr. Dalton has asked that constructive suggestions be sent to the Board of Trade.

Housewives are pleased at Mr. Dalton's promise to consider a scheme for allowing small pieces of material to be sold for patches without coupons. This focuses attention here on the British Government's latest home-front campaign—the "make do and mend" drive.

This is a nation-wide educational scheme sponsored by the Board of Trade on the lines of the Ministry of Food's "save food" and the Ministry of Supply's "use less fuel" and "salvage" campaigns.

Longer Use Campaign

It aims to teach folk how to make clothes, household utensils, furnishings last as long as possible to avoid buying new ones. Thirteen country domestic front committees have been formed throughout Britain to co-ordinate local activities.

These include: demonstrations for mothers; exhibitions; advice centers for those who cannot go to classes; and refresher courses for teachers from women's organizations.

There are also shoe and clothing exchanges where mothers can get larger sizes for the replacement of clothes their children have outgrown; sewing classes for fathers; clubs whose members do darning and patching for busy war workers—these are all ways in which Britons seek to make up for the new wardrobes they are not purchasing for duration of the war.

Spellman Likens U. S. Armies To Olden Christian Crusaders

ALGIERS, Algeria, March 15 (AP)—Pausing here in an extended tour of the North African war zone, Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York declared yesterday in a radiocast address that "America's war aims and peace aims represent the aspirations and hopes of all freedom-loving peoples."

The Archbishop described the United States armed forces, to whom his address was directed, as "modern Crusaders" and said they would be "the sacred instruments of the triumph of our cause.

"Our war aims and our peace aims are no secret," he declared. "They have been stated again and again with the utmost clarity. As President Roosevelt has said, we mean no harm to the common people of the Axis nations."

Archbishop Spellman, who came to North Africa after several conferences with Pope Pius in Vatican City, said the objectives of the United Nations were "in accord with the Christian life and elocutions of his holiness, Pope Pius XII."

"We Americans," he went on, "are diverse in many ways and divided in many matters, and probably in too many ways and in too many matters, and frequently all too acrimoniously. But I believe that never before in our history have we Americans been more fervently united, not only in the love of our country but also in appreciation of it; in our faith and in our destiny and in our determination to do our utmost in her service. . . .

"The fact that imperialism is not an American war aim or peace aim is known to our allies, to our enemies, and to all the world. We Americans ardently desire to retain our freedom, our own form of government, our right to live, to worship, to work, to assemble, to trade, to express ourselves, to defend ourselves, to live at peace with God and with our neighbors."

Standley Pleased at Release Of Lend-Lease News in Soviet

MOSCOW, March 15 (AP)—Admiral William H. Standley expressed pleasure yesterday at recent publication in the Soviet Union of several statements of Lend-Lease Administrator Edward R. Stettinius on United States aid to Russia.

The United States Ambassador also was greatly pleased by the public acknowledgments of Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador in Washington, of the important part United States planes are playing in Soviet offensives and defenses.

The United States Ambassador was host yesterday to a large gathering of British and other diplomatic missions and their staffs at a movie at Spasso House, his official residence.

The Admiral's statement of last week that the Russian people were not receiving full information on United States aid was the chief topic of conversation as Ambassadors and Ministers gathered about him after the film showing, but he had nothing to add to his original statement.

A flood of Lend-Lease news continued in the Moscow papers. The press also published stories on American raids on the Japanese in the Aleutians and Allied bombings of Essen, Germany, and Palermo, Sicily.

Pravda, Communist Party organ, devoted half its foreign news section today to a report made by Mr. Stettinius March 7 on weapons and materials sent to Russia under the Lend-Lease agreement. The account was contained in a Tass News Exchange dispatch from Washington and was dated March 11.

A digest of the report was first printed in Moscow on March 12. Prominent display also was given to the press conference of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in Washington and to the latest Flying Fortress raid on Western France.

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Czechoslovaks Ready Postwar Plans

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 15—Four years ago today, the Germans occupied Prague and by so doing left the Democratic world in no doubt that the Third Reich was starting a march toward European domination which would have to be checked even at the cost of the catastrophe of war.

Today, it is unnecessary to recall developments which, seen in the light of history, prove beyond question that the Munich agreement of September, 1938, was but the prelude to March 15, 1939. For Germany had not only seized the industrial areas of the Sudetenland in 1938, it had also absorbed 750,000 Czechs, had pushed its frontiers to within 20 miles of Prague, and was in full control of the Capital's supplies of electricity and water.

As a result the capitulation of Prague could take place at any time suitable to the Third Reich, since Britain, France, and Italy had in the Munich agreement permitted Hitler so to destroy the Czechoslovak Army and its supplies that opposition would have been tantamount to national suicide.

City Restive

Prague had been very restive for four or five days preceding March 15. The air was full of humors of the impending crisis and when President Emil Hacha left for Berlin, it was realized that events were moving fast. There was no sleep on the night of March 14, for this correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who had been warned by a Czech friend what to expect. At 2 o'clock in the morning a call came through verifying earlier reports that the Germans would be marching in at 6 o'clock.

The hotel was silent in the darkness. It was impossible to contact most of the other foreign correspondents in other hotels because 15. The air was full of rumors of by the authorities. Hence nothing was left but to prepare for all emergencies and wait as patiently as possible while the radio boomed forth warnings to the population to remain calm when the Germans arrived.

Bore Insults

They came according to schedule on that morning and marched down Vaclavske Namesti, flanked on either side by sullen crowds who did not hesitate to hurl epithets at the invaders. As one watched such a scene, one could not help admiring the self-restraint of the Czechoslovaks, who knew they were being robbed of their national heritage.

Only later was the nonhuman discipline of the German troops understandable, but they bore many insults because they knew that very soon they could be a thousandfold revenged.

The history of Czechoslovakia during the intervening four years is well known. Slovakia was an "independent" state, but the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia was destined for incorporation as an integral part of the Third Reich. With Freiherr Constantin von Neurath as Protector, Dr. Hacha as puppet President, and a number of Quisling officials, everything was done to remove all traces of the Beneš regime. One of the main aims throughout has been to eliminate the Czechoslovak intellectuals, since it was obvious from the outset that they would never capitulate to Naziism.

The massacre of Czechoslovak students in 1940, the closing of Czechoslovak universities, and execution of outstanding Czechoslovak bureaucrats who were former collaborators of Eduard Beneš have been carried out with a revengeful deliberation which would seem unbelievable but for the record of German atrocities in other occupied countries.

Wave of Terror

Unable to quell the Czechoslovak opposition, Hitler sent Reinhard Heydrich, SS Deputy Chief, to Prague, together with Karl Hermann Frank, brutal Sudeten German leader, now Secretary of State in Prague, and Czech renegade Emanuel Moravec, Heydrich set about reducing all opposition by customary Nazi methods. His assassination led to a wave of terrorism in which hundreds of innocent Czechoslovaks were executed.

During all this period, the Germans had carefully robbed the Protectorate of all removable material wealth, had taken over control of all Czechoslovak enterprises and compelled Czechoslovaks to work as slaves in the German war machine. The latest incident in this development has been the application of the Third Reich's most recent manpower decree, which will mean the dispatch of thousands more Czechoslovak youths to work in German factories.

Continued reports of sabotage throughout the Protectorate are among the items which indicate that the Czechoslovaks never will accept German domination and are awaiting the day of liberation.

Plans for Restoration

Meanwhile, in London, President Beneš, with his Cabinet and State Council of 44 members, is busy preparing in a businesslike way for the restoration of Czechoslovakia. One who has watched Czechoslovak developments in London during the past four years can see the evolution of a policy which is based not only upon democratic ideals but also upon calculated realization of the postwar problems likely to arise.

President Beneš and his ministers have worked patiently and have been rewarded. The Munich agreement has been declared null and void by Britain and other countries—the United States never ratified it—and whatever doubts may be felt regarding some other exiled governments, there is almost complete agreement that Czechoslovakia must be restored.

Slovakia has been a so-called independent state, but in actuality a German puppet state, for four years, Reports of conditions in that country indicate that President Tiso and Premier Tuka, like most of their colleagues in the Government, are convinced that Slovakian independence will cease to exist with German defeat, and also are convinced that that defeat cannot be long delayed.

Most Slovaks today long for a return to Czechoslovak partnership, but to one in which there will be a larger measure of autonomy than existed in pre-1939 days. This the Czechoslovak Government in London is prepared to grant provided the Slovaks are able and willing to take on corresponding duties themselves.

Beneš Sees Germany On Brink of Collapse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, March 15

President Beneš at a great London rally this week end declared: "Today, after four years of war, Germany stands on the brink of collapse."

He warned in a broadcast that the Nazis would make desperate attempts "to extort some compromise peace before it is too late."

Foreign Secretary Eden, in a message to the meeting, said: "Britain will not rest until the invader is driven out and the criminals punished and until an independent Czechoslovakia takes her rightful place in Europe. That is essential not only for Czechoslovaks, but also for Europe and the world. The new Czechoslovakia will have an important role to play as interpreter between the East and West, between Slav and non-Slav."

Messages by Pigeon

Associated Press

Royalty Honors Scout Founder

Princess Elizabeth of Great Britain holds a carrier pigeon as Princess Margaret Rose watches prior to its liberation. The pigeon carried a message to Lady Baden-Powell, one of many sent throughout Britain on "Thinking Day," which marks the birthday of the late Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the Scout movement. Both of the princesses are Girl Guides, the British equivalent of Girl Scouts.

Danes to Hold Partial Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, March 15—Citizens of Denmark will go to the polls on March 23 in the first parliamentary election to be held since the Nazi occupation.

Nine parties will nominate candidates. There will be no campaigning, and the contest involves only 10 seats now held by the Nazi parties.

According to word reaching here from Denmark, the Germans there will not participate in the Rigsdag elections.

There has been much speculation as to whether the Nazis would tolerate an election at all. Dr. Werner Best has been quoted as informing Danish Prime Minister Scavenius that even minor elections in the smallest villages would be forbidden.

Obviously Gesture to Placate

This apparent concession may have been designed as a gesture of "good faith" intended to placate people whose pent-up resentment against their "protectors" has become evident in increasing acts of sabotage and underground conspiracy.

The situation has become so serious, in fact, from the Nazi point of view, that a special anti-sabotage corps numbering about 15,000 men is being recruited in an effort to check this growing anti-German activity. It is said that 3,000 Danes have been imprisoned already for these so-called crimes.

Harboring of parachutists dropped from British planes is one of the acts punishable in this manner, and 28 Danes, most of them students, are reported to have been sentenced for such "treason."

Christmas Moeller, former leader of the Danish Conservative People's Party, who escaped to Britain to organize the Free Danish Council, is said to be connected with the mysterious parachutists. This rumor originated from German-inspired sources.

Danes have also been imprisoned for publishing underground newspapers, operating an illegal transmitter, and for supplying money and information to anti-Nazi agents.

RAF raiders over Denmark are cheered by the natives, and graves of British airmen who crash on Danish soil are heaped with flowers. Those who bail out are given shelter and aided to escape when possible.

Other Help for RAF

The RAF is receiving aid from the Danes in other ways also. Industrial establishments taken over by the Nazis are the target of Danish saboteurs as well as the English bombers.

In January the diesel engine works of Burmeister and Wain in Copenhagen were heavily bombed. Danish patriots took the hint, and later the same firm's shops in Frederikshavn were completely destroyed by fire, with violent explosions.

Many other fires and "accidents" have destroyed factories and disrupted transportation systems.

From the pulpit, too, come rising tones of indignation and plainer speaking. According to information received by the National America Denmark Association in New York, a clergyman in charge of an important church in Copenhagen declared:

"We are not allowed to discuss politics here. But still I want to tell you that I would rather die with the Jews than live in company with the Nazis. If there are any of you who have not understood what I said, I'll gladly repeat it."

A Literary Weathervane

A pastor in a Danish village preached on the courageous fight of the Norwegian Church, characterizing Bishop Berggrav as a martyr. He pointed out that Christianity and Naziism are irreconcilable enemies.

Indication of Danish interests in the British, Russians and Americans may be seen in their literary preferences. In 1942 the two best sellers were A. J. Cronin's "The Keys of the Kingdom" and Eric Knight's "This Above All." In the public libraries Russian books, especially those of Gorki, are in a steady increasing demand and one of the most popular authors is at present Upton Sinclair.

The Danish Trade Union movement has now more members than before the occupation. Denmark's Trade Unions have reported 500,000 members out of a population of 3,750,000. The Danish workers have remained loyal to their organizations and leaders, though cut off from outside contact. Even the Swiss and Swedish trade-union papers are not allowed into the country.

Danes not only look forward to liberation of their country, but are also interested in Scandinavia's postwar plans. The Danish Social-Demokraten wrote editorially:

"Mutual understanding and confidence is a primary condition if the future possibilities of Nordic co-operation are to be preserved under the present conditions when the Nordic brother nations find it difficult to understand each other's course and motives. The North is longing for liberty, freedom, independence and peace and fully understands that the maintenance of a democratic Finland is the condition for the future of the North and likewise the future of the Nordic countries."

Head of Danish 'Y' Issues Ultimatum

By Religious News Service

London

The leader of the Danish Y. M. C. A., the Rev. Gunnar Engberg, has served notice that his organization and other Danish youth movements will oppose the Government if injustice continues.

Writing in the Y. M. C. A. organ, Mr. Engberg declared: "The Church shall and must mix in politics.

"'The Danish Y. M. C. A.,' he said, 'will fearlessly and enthusiastically support the conception that Yes means Yes, that promises must be kept, that justice must be dispensed to men and women, Jews and Scandinavians alike, without consideration of social and racial differences.'"

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Move for Pay Rise Is Expected From 450,000 Soft Coal Men

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Negotiations in closed session for a new contract with wage boosts for 450,000 soft coal miners probably will begin after Northern and Southern bituminous mine operators hear the last of speakers for the United Mine Workers today.

"It's time to get down to the business at hand," said a spokesman yesterday in announcing forthcoming plans. "We must demand that the operators give serious consideration to our demands and discuss them openly and frankly."

During separate meetings which began last week between the two owners' groups and the U. M. W., some speakers asserted there would be work stoppages or drastic action in April unless the miners got a new pact with raises upon the expiration of the present contract March 31.

Heads of the two operators' groups rejected the major demands of U. M. W. President John L. Lewis for a $2-a-day basic wage increase, a general $8-a-day minimum and unionization of minor bosses. The present basic day rate is $7.

Southern operators, saying they would reply in detail to union demands when actual negotiations start in closed session, made counterproposals eliminating strikes, creating a 40-hour week in place of the 35-hour schedule and starting overtime pay after 40 hours.

The northern operators contended that business conditions did not warrant granting the demands which, they said, would cost an additional $750,000,000 to produce 600,000 tons expected by the Government in 1943. The Union said the added cost to the nation as a whole would be $240,000,000 for the year.

John L. Lewis was re-elected Saturday to his twelfth term as International President of the United Mine Workers. He was unopposed in the election, as were John O'Leary, Vice-President, and Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer, both of whom were re-elected.

Union spokesmen said the membership, at present on a paid-up basis, was 550,000 men. There are 70,000 others in the armed services, who are excluded from paying dues. Members are not required to vote.

Lewis received 219,331 votes, O'Leary 214,527 and Kennedy 217,874.

Re-elected tellers were Joseph Woods, William Young and William J. Fuller. Re-elected members of the Auditor and Credential Committee were Archie V. Woods, William Foster, and Michael Medvitz. The terms expire March 31, 1945.

Mr. Murray, in a statement before C. I. O. members serving on the 12 regional War Labor Boards, listed the difficulties as:

1. Recent WLB decisions are not consistent with the basic policies set forth in the National Stabilization Act, the price and wage order of the President, and the publicly announced policies of the Board itself.

2. The wage policy was promulgated as an integral part of the entire stabilization program, and while wage stabilization has been effective, there has been a dismal failure on the part of Congress and Government officials to effecuate the remaining portions of the economic policy.

Six fore regional conferences of labor-management committees to spur the production of steel for the war effort have been scheduled by Mr. Murray.

U. S. to Feed Postwar Europe Must Get Food From Others

CLEVELAND, March 15 (AP)—Leonard P. Ayres finds that should this country undertake to feed Europe's starving people when they are liberated from Nazi domination, we shall have to buy most of such food from other countries.

"There is slight prospect that we shall be able to furnish much from our own production. In the five years just before the war this country imported almost two and one half times as much food as we exported," the economist said in the monthly bulletin of the Cleveland Trust Company, of which he is a Vice-President.

Mr. Ayres pointed out that in World War I we shipped great quantities of food, and bought from foreign countries only half as much as we exported. By 1924 our imports were 81 per cent as great as our exports, but since that time we have never shipped as much food as we imported.

Measured in units of quantity rather than dollar values, in the five years of prosperity from 1925 through 1929 our food imports were 115 per cent as large as our exports, Mr. Ayres calculated, adding:

"Then we began to subsidize the farmers, and to pay them bonuses for restricting food production, and in the years from 1930 through 1934 our imports grew until they were 162 per cent as large as our exports. After that the disparity increased with even greater rapidity, and in the five years from 1935 through 1939 our food imports were 247 per cent as great as our exports."

World Food Conference Is Urged To Deal With Shortage Problem

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Paul S. Willis, President of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, said that a world conference on food by Representatives from all the United Nations should be held at once to decide "a situation only becoming more acute."

"At the present time, the demands upon the American farmer and the food industry are like commands to fill a bucket with no bottom," Mr. Willis said. "The more we produce, the greater the shortage."

Mr. Willis said that the time for planning food production is well in advance of spring, but said it was too late for that now.

He said that farmers grew record-shattering amounts of food in 1942, which was still not enough, and pointed out that the Government has a program under way to encourage farmers to grow more than last year.

"This program does not tell us how farmers can raise more and more with fewer men and less equipment," Mr. Willis stated, "and it does not tell us how the food processing industry can process, pack and distribute more and more food with less and less equipment and manpower."

The food industry leader said that information to the effect that the food needs of the armed forces, Lend-Lease and civilians had reached new high levels did not give the farmer and the food manufacturer "the true picture."

Only when the whole food question has been discussed with world groups and the overall amount needed is determined can the farmer and the processor begin to plan accurately to meet the demand, Mr. Willis said.

Strong Politics Plan

The program was adopted by approximately 1,000 delegates to a political action conference held yesterday under sponsorship of the Greater Detroit and Wayne County C. I. O. Industrial Union Council. The conference acted after addresses by leaders, including international C. I. O. Vice-President Allen S. Haywood and President R. J. Thomas of the United Auto Workers.

A. F. of L. Favorable

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor in a statement said it "will be willing to accept" the Bill by Representative Sam Hobbs (D) of Alabama, to subject labor unions to the Federal anti-racketeering law if an amendment is inserted to safeguard present rights of labor.

The A. F. of L. stipulated that the amendment should provide "that activities of union members and labor organizations, recognized as legal by Congress in the Clayton Act, the Norris-La Guardia Act, the Railway Labor Act, and the National Labor Relations Act, are also legal under the Hobbs Bill."

NWLB Called Vital

PITTSBURGH, March 15 (AP)—Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, is on record that the National War Labor Board must be preserved as an introument for furthering the war effort, but two basic difficulties in wage adjustment problems have established "a

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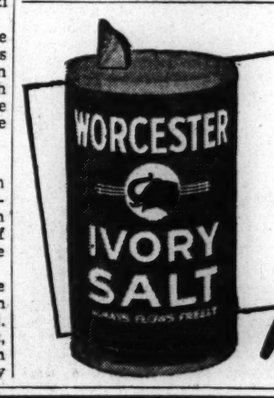

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Senate Sends President 'League of Allies' Resolve

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—A strong Senate move to place the Congress on record in favor of a firm United Nations organization for wartime collaboration and peacetime world security has been placed before President Roosevelt in the form of a draft resolution and a joint statement by four of its Senate sponsors.

The text of the resolution is:

"Resolved, that the Senate advises that the United States take the initiative in calling meetings of representatives of the United Nations for the purpose of forming an organization of the United Nations with specific and limited authority:

"(1) To assist in co-ordinating and fully utilizing the military and economic resources of all member nations in the prosecution of the war against the Axis.

"(2) To establish temporary administrations for Axis-conrolled areas of the world as these are occupied by United Nations forces, until such time as permanent governments can be established.

"(3) To administer relief and assistance in economic rehabilitation in territories of member nations needing such aid and in Axis territory occupied by United Nations forces.

"(4) To establish procedures and machinery for peaceful settlement of disputes and disagreements between nations.

"(5) To provide for the assembly and maintenance of a United Nations military force and to suppress by immediate use of such force any future attempt at military aggression by any nation.

"That the Senate further advises that any establishment of such United Nations organization provide machinery for its modification, for the delegation of additional specific and limited functions to such organization, and for admission of other nations to membership, and that member nations should commit themselves to seek no territorial aggrandizement."

The joint statement was issued by Senators Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, and Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio.

As four of the immediate authors, they declared that they were seeking the President's advice and counsel as to the form and substance of the measure, which previously had been revised on the advice of Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky and Republican Leader Charles L. McNary of Oregon.

"We believe that an organization of the United Nations with the authority and the power to stop any future attempts at military aggression offers the best hope for maintaining world peace and stability after this war, and at the same time is the most efficient and the least costly method in lives and wealth for the individual nations to obtain security for themselves," they said.

"It is our opinion that the overwhelming majority of the American people favor United States participation in such a United Nations organization, based on the just and democratic principles of the Atlantic Charter, as the most preferable way to maintain our own national security and help maintain world stability and peace. The only way the people can express their desire is through the Congress. Hence this resolution.

"It is our deep conviction that the basic foreign policy of the United States should not become an issue in partisan politics, that it should be decided as soon as possible, so that postwar planning may be effective, and that our policy should be determined, not on the basis of past debates based on conditions then existing, but on the basis of world conditions as they are today and are likely to develop in the future."

Rickenbacker Rescuer Gets Navy's Air Medal

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The rescue of Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker and his party from their drifting life raft has earned the Air Medal for Lieut. William F. Eadie of Evanston, Ill.

The Navy, announcing this, said Lieutenant Eadie discovered the raft after a 10-hour search and set his plane down in the open sea.

Senators Aim At Wide Peace Role for U. S.

Continued from Page 1

and expressing his pleasure with the desert victory pictures.

The White House, the State Department and six influential Senators who met with President Roosevelt yesterday afternoon are authoritatively reported to be in complete agreement on the objective that there must be international collaboration backed by military force to prevent future aggression and that the United States must be willing and ready to play a decisive role in such collaboration.

This is the broad purpose of the discussions for which Mr. Eden is now in Washington and which he is carrying forward with diplomatic officials here.

Introductory Resolution

This is the specific purpose of a resolution which Senators Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio, Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, and Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico will sponsor in the Senate this week.

Their resolution unquestionably represents the beginning of one of the most significant and far-reaching international political developments since 1920.

It is designed to prevent such a debacle as followed President Wilson's peace negotiations and efforts to prevent another war.

Its intention is to show that the United States Senate, which must later pass on any specific commitments the Administration may make, is looking toward the same end as is the President and the Secretary of State, namely, the setting up of an international organization with sufficient authority and strength to secure the future peace.

It aims to strengthen the arm of American diplomacy in advance of the necessary negotiations and to assure the world that the Senate does not again intend to withdraw the United States from the rest of the world.

No person need expect that such a vital, and precise resolution will make its way through the Senate without opposition in principle and on details. Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana was quick to indicate that he would have none of it, that while he was for "international co-operation"—the elder Senator Henry Cabot Lodge always said he was for "international co-operation," too—but Senator Wheeler wasn't in favor of having the United States committed to anything.

However, the authors of the "let's joint the peace" resolution said today that they had already discussed their plans with about 20 other Senators and that they have found substantial support.

Vice-President Henry A. Wallace today added his important indorsement to the purposes of the proposed Senate resolution advocating the early formation of a United Nations peace organization.

It seems like a very constructive plan, Mr. Walalce told correspondents.

Wallace Plans Trip

The Vice-President met the press to announce his plans for visiting seven South and Central American republics in the near future, during which trip he intends to meet with representatives of agriculture, labor and business groups, as well as governmental leaders. The purpose of his trip is to promote "a more friendly co-operation with our neighbor republics."

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who attended the Sunday afternoon White House conference, indicated his support of the tenor and intent of the resolution but expressed the view that its present form was not satisfactory to him, that in his judgment the resolution should be simpler and not go much farther than affirm the Senate's willingness to co-operate in the setting up of some kind of peace machinery.

President Roosevelt is understood to have shown his support of the objective of the resolution and his only suggestion was that it might usefully be considered. Others present at the White House conference, besides the authors of the resolution and Senator Connally, were Senator Robert Wagner (D) of New York, Harry Hopkins and James F. Byrnes.

The development of the peace co-operation movement in the Senate has no direct relationship to Mr. Eden's arrival, but it obviously comes at a time when, if successful, it can do the most good. It can greatly facilitate the discussions which are now in progress and which before long must be extended to other United Nations governments, pre-eminently the Soviet Union.

The British Foreign Secretary and John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to London, had dinner with President Roosevelt March 13. Mr. Eden conferred at length yesterday afternoon with Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy. He begins conversations today with State Department officials and on March 25 will meet some members of Congress at a dinner at the British Embassy.

It is certain that the Anglo-American discussions will be broadened to include other represenatives of the United Nations before they are far advanced. These will include Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador, Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs, and Dr. Eduard Beneš, President of Czechoslovakia, who is soon to arrive in Washington.

After the White House meeting Senator Hill said that there had been "agreement on the general objectives" of the resolution but that its introduction might be delayed pending further conference on details.

Senator Ball, a prime mover in behalf of the resolution, explained that, in trying to get peace and war planning started among all the United Nations at the earliest possible moment, he was motivated by a feeling that "the people think that we are on the way to winning the war, but they are not so sure that we're going to win the peace."

"We want to be ready with a program when the war is won," he declared. "We are trying to put into words the minimum things we think will be necessary for a permanent peace."

Senator Burton said that he thought it important that the Senate go on record for international co-operation because of the need that peace treaties receive Senate confirmation by a two-thirds vote.

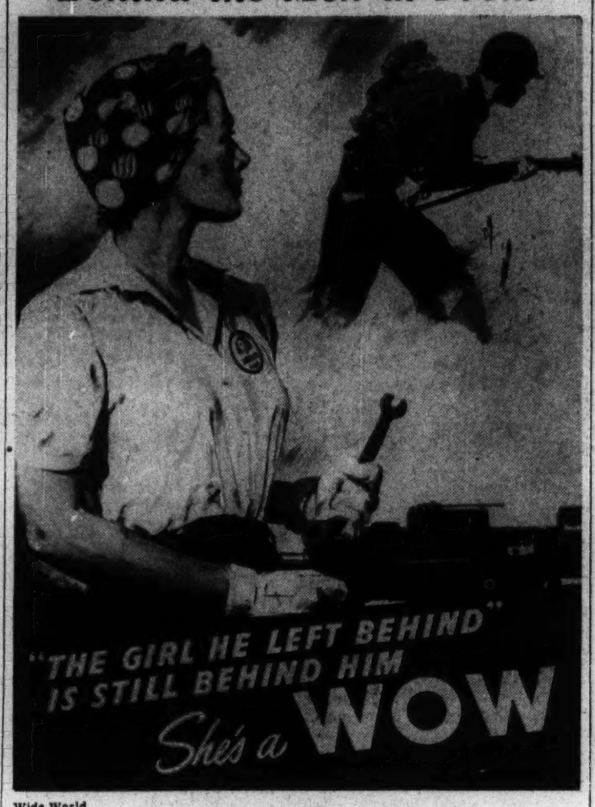
Senator Wheeler, commenting on the proposal, declared that he did not "think the Senate should be committed to it at the present time."

"I don't think we ought to commit the country on just what we are going to do until we find out what Russia is going to do," he said.

"I am not sure the people of the country will want to police the world."

Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, who has already been quoted as favoring a comparable resolution, said he preferred not to comment at present.

Behind the Men at Front



Wide World

Women War Workers Honored

New poster soon to be issued by War Department pays tribute to women war workers.

Must Have License To Sell 'Home Can'

By the Associated Press

Washington

It is illegal for a homemaker to sell home canned foods to a neighbor or friend under the point rationing system unless the home canner is licensed to do that, Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa was advised recently.

He said he had been asked by a farm woman if she could sell her home canned foods "to friends in town that are not able to can anything for themselves and don't know how to can anyway."

Senator Gillette got the ruling from OPA's legal department.

High Court to Hear Pleas Of 3 Linked to 'Murder, Inc.'

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Taking unusual action, the Supreme Court agreed today to review the conviction of Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, Emanuel Weiss, and Louise Capone, alleged members of "Murder, Inc., on a charge of slaying Joseph Rosen, a Brooklyn storekeeper.

The three are under sentence to be executed at Sing Sing Prison, New York.

A review was denied by the Tribunal on Feb. 15 and today it granted a petition for rehearing.

This means that the Tribunal will hear oral arguments on the case and then will deliver a formal opinion.

The Court's action was announced in these words:

"The petition for rehearing is granted. The orders denying certiorari are vacated and the petitions for writs of certiorari are granted. Mr. Justice Frank Murphy and Mr. Justice Robert H. Jackson took no part in the consideration or decision of this application."

A stay of execution had been granted by Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts on Dec. 5. It was canceled when the Feb. 15 action was taken.

Reasonable Doubt

In the petition for reconsideration, attorneys for the trio contended there was reasonable doubt that they had received a fair trial.

"No judgment, especially of death," they added, "ever should go unreviewed in this Court where there is reasonable doubt of that."

In other actions, the Court:

Upheld generally, in decisions by Associate Justice William O. Douglas and Stanley F. Reed, reorganizations of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and of the Western Pacific Railroad companies ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Federal Bankruptcy Act. Mr. Justice Douglas said that high wartime earnings did not make the ICC plan out of date.

Rejected a request for reconsideration of its recent recision upholding the conviction of Enoch L. (Nocky) Johnson, former Atlantic City, N. J., Republican leader, on a charge of evading Federal income taxes for 1936 and 1937.

Refused a second time to review the conviction in Texas courts of two members of Jehovah's Witnesses for violating city ordinances dealing with the distribution of literature.

Refused for the second time to review the conviction of William Dudley Pelley, former leader of the Silver Shirts of America, on a charge of criminal sedition. Also denied a rehearing were Lawrence A. Brown, a business associate, and the Fellowship Press., Inc., a publishing house at Noblesville, Ind., where Pelley's magazine, The Galilean, was printed.

Pelley was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment, Brown to five years, and the Fellowship Press was fined $5,000 in the Federal District Court at Indianapolis.

Refused to review a decision denying a request by Ogden H. Hammond, Jr., former American Vice-Consul at Vienna and Leipsig, that State Department officials be compelled to hold a hearing to determine the truth or falsity of accusations that he had publickly wimicked the President of the United States at a party and had had disloyal dealings with a "female agent of a foreign government" in Vienna.

Mr. Hammond asserted that both charges were "vicious and false in every particular," but that he had been placed on probation by the State Department because of them.

At the close of the session the Court recessed until April 5.

De Gaulle Wants Action By Giraud

Continued from Page 1

hensions that had arisen on that score.

Many Frenchmen have felt that reconstruction of the French Army in North Africa under strong Vichy influences which remained in power there, constituted a definite threat to restoration of France's liberty and self-government when the enemy has been finally driven out.

The importance of General Giraud's stand is that it tends to remove the problem of liberated France from a personal basis to one of law.

Foundation Now Laid

As General De Gaulle also has been insisting lately on this idea of a return to republican legality, there would seem to be good reason for the hope that the foundation for agreement between the two Generals has now been laid.

In practice it is probable that a great deal more negotiation will be needed before unity is attained.

The gap to be bridged is clearly visible in comparison of the Fighting French memorandum and General Giraud's speech. General De Gaulle's message to General Giraud implies plainly that he believes unity ought to be achieved by North African armies aligning themselves under the Fighting French banner.

There is little in the De Gaulle memorandum to indicate that General De Gaulle himself is prepared to abandon his fundamental position that he remains the chosen chief of all Frenchmen who are resisting the Axis.

Vichy Regime Rejected

It is equally clear from General Giraud's statement that he, having explicitly renounced any claim to be the leader of the French people, would also refuse to accept any other military chief as their leader. Thus it remains to be seen whether a satisfactory arrangement is yet possible.

As far as clearing up the North African question itself is concerned, General Giraud's speech offers the brightest outlook so far. Special importance is attached here to the fact that he has now finally rejected the Vichy regime, and has declared null and void all legislation subsequent to June 20, 1940.

He has undertaken to eliminate the consequences of this legislation from North Africa, although he emphasized that it must be done gradually and in orderly fashion.

His promise of restoring municipal assemblies and Conseils Généraux, and his categorical statement that "the laws of racial discrimination no longer exist," is interpreted as a sign of real readiness to restore French traditional liberties in North Africa.

Big Impression on Britain

General Giraud's speech, which has been given great prominence in the press and fully reported on the British radio, has made a big impression in Britain.

It is no exaggeration to say that more than any other one thing since General De Gaulle caught up the torch of French resistance, General Giraud's speech has raised French stock in British eyes.

His peroration in particular was very much liked, "God grant that victory will enable men of good will to live together in tolerance, understanding, mutual aid, and, dare I say, in loving kindness.

"Surely this is the commandment which was given us from on high and which we have so often disregarded. After this tragic experience let us be less forgetful of it and apply it better. This isn't a philosophy of weakness. Take the word of one who escaped from Königstein."

Africa

Continued from Page 1

French people did not accept the armistice." When the memorandum demanded restoration of traditional French liberties and voiding of all Vichy laws, the French North African Commander's response was that "legislation subsequent to June 22, 1940, whether it was issued freely by Government Departments or under foreign dictation, has no legal validity, it can only be considered null and void, drawn against the interests of the French people."

Finally, regarding the demand that France be free to choose its own government after the war, General Giraud declared that French people would be permitted to form a provisional regime under the laws of the republic and pledged himself to serve under the orders of such a government as soon as it was established.

Washington believes that every new indication of Giraud-De Gaulle unity will help to lessen friction which has resulted in such harm as desertion of sailors from French warships in American harbors. It does not believe, however, that anything short of a literal "starving out" process will pry loose Admiral Georges Robert, French High Commissioner at Martinique, from his allegiance to Vichy.

150,000,000 Yards Burlap Coming to U. S. From India

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The Board of Economic Warfare and the Defense Supplies Corporation announce arrangements to buy 150,000,000 yards of burlap in India. The Indian textile industry has agreed to lengthen working schedules and put 100 per cent of its idle looms to work to speed delivery.

Major Issues This Week Test Power of Congress

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 15—Head-on clashes with the Administration come to the front in half a dozen different major issues this week, and before it is over the country will have a better background than at any time since the new 78th Congress assembled of the degree of co-operation likely to develop between the White House and the Legislature.

The matter extends into the international field, for the tradition of Washington is that heat generated over domestic controversies frequently extends into matters of world importance.

In practically every big issue before Congress this week some big or little clash with the Roosevelt Administration is involved. Some of these are minor. Some of them are immensely important, with direct effect on the war effort.

Where Battles Will Rage

Issues involved are:

1. The big $6,280,000,000 deficiency appropriation bill passed by both Houses, comes before conferees today. Mr. Roosevelt has already lost out on certain minor appropriations here, but the Senate restored some items that the House had lopped off the Administration's program. This is not one of the major clashes.

2. On the other hand, the Senate takes up tomorrow one of the biggest war issues in Congress, the Bankhead bill providing for blanket class deferment from military service of farmers and farm laborers; a measure which conservative Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland declared yesterday the President would almost certainly veto, if passed in its present sweeping form. The bill has been opposed by everybody from Undersecretary of War Patterson to Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director; Paul V. McNutt, Manpower Commissioner, and Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. It is supported by Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama and a powerful group of 40 Senators, and probably will pass despite vigorous opposition by elements which declare it is extreme, and would excuse farmers regardless of the amount of food they produce or regardless of whether replacement is available.

3. While the Senate is considering the farm bill, the Senate Finance Committee, often described as the most conservative committee in Congress, is taking up the measure to nullify President Roosevelt's order limiting all salaries to $25,000 after taxes. This passed the House last week and is expected to pass the Senate shortly. This is a direct slap at the President.

Most notable feature of the bill, however, is the way in which it has been presented. This is as a rider on a fiscal measure, permitting the nation's debt limit to be raised. As a rider the House membership did not go on record by name on the salary ceiling matter. In the Senate, a roll call vote on the rider may be called for.

Another unusual feature of the bill is that it would not only repeal the President's ceiling order, but it would remove all federal supervision or control over salaries up to the $25,000 limit. Labor opposes this feature bitterly, pointing out that "wages," namely money paid on an hourly basis, has been frozen, whereas under the pending rider "salaries—money paid on a weekly, monthly or annual basis—would be made free of control. Here again a big issue with the President hangs fire.

New Lap for Ruml Plan

4. The big fight over the Ruml tax bill, and rival measures goes into another round this week, and may emerge from the House Ways and Means Committee. This Committee plans to ask the Rules Committee to chart the procedure for handling a new tax bill, calling for a withholding tax of 20 per cent of taxable income at source, and offers small discounts to induce taxpayers to put themselves on a current basis. Republicans are out to substitute the Ruml "skip-a-year" tax system, which Mr. Roosevelt opposes.

5. Absenteeism comes up this week, too, when the Naval Affairs Committee of the House decides whether to report out a bill requiring employers over the country to report cases of absenteeism of draft age workers to the Government, which would then report them to the draft boards. Here again an issue with the Administration is drawn, because the latter believes more can be accomplished by direct employer-worker discussion than by the threat of federal coercion through the draft procedure.

Eden at White House Dinner; Sees Film of Desert Victory

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Anthony Eden was a dinner guest of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House last night and stayed on to see a movie depicting the British Eighth Army's victory over the Axis armies in battling all the way from Egypt to Tripoli.

The film was sent to the President by Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said Mr. Roosevelt was very much impressed by it. At points, it showed American-made General Sherman tanks in action.

Mr. Churchill sent this letter to the Chief Executive:

"My dear Mr. President:

"I hope you will accept the accompanying copy of the new film, Desert Victory,' which I saw last night [March 4] and thought very good. It gives a vivid and realistic picture of the battles and I know that you will be interested in the photographs of your Sherman tanks in action.

"I am having the film sent to you by air so that you may see it as soon as possible.

"I was sorry to see that you had been ill and I hope that you have fully recovered. I am feeling very much better and hope soon to return to full work.

"With kindest regards and all best wishes to Mrs. Roosevelt, Harry [Hopkins] and yourself.

"Yours always,

"W."

Among the dinner guests were the British Ambassador and Lady Halifax; Sir John Dill, British representative on the Combined Chiefs of Staff, and Lady Dill; Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's personal Chief of Staff; Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, and Mrs. Marshall; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States fleet, and Mrs. King; John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to London, and Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, and Mrs. Welles.

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Text of Giraud's Speech Pledging Republic Return

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—The text of Gen. Henri Giraud's address in Algiers yesterday, as recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, follows:

"I cannot tell you how happy I am to find myself today again among Frenchmen who are such determined patriots, who are so convinced of the legitimacy of our course, and ready to sacrifice everything to its success.

"Alsace and Lorraine have been incorporated into Germany. No voice in France has been raised against it.

"Here, we do protest. The whole world must know: France does not accept this annexation. Alsace and Lorraine will again become French in a completely liberated France.

"Certain ones among you may have doubted on the morrow of the catastrophe, but you have never temporized, you have never yielded to illusory promises, nor brutal threats. For you, France is one and indivisible.

"Whether you were born here or there [in France], whether you have lived in Mulhouse, Thionville, Paris, or Algiers, you are Alsatians, you are Lorrainers, but above all, you are Frenchmen.

"This is what those on the other side of the Rhine have never understood.

"In spite of the defeat, you Alsatians and Lorrainers, you are still among the believers in the eternal France. France has been defeated in flesh, but never in spirit. Let us not forget that since June, 1940, she is dumb, she is gagged.

"I have the right to speak to you of the French people. I lived their life for two years, first with the prisoners, eating their bread, drinking their water, then eight months in the free Zone, the victim of incessant surveillance, I have seen the sons of France departed by force. I have seen the heroic struggle against the occupation. I have seen the children odiously separated from their parents, families torn apart, youth precociously matured by tribulation.

Basic Elements

"These are the essential elements for national resistance. We owe them our support. They will remain for tomorrow the vital factors in the recovery of France. I have seen the heroism of the hostages, proud to die in order to show their spirit of resistance, and workers stoic under the bombings of their factories by Allied planes.

"Germany thought it could break and debase France while the wind of humiliation and misfortune blew over the country. In every village, in every factory, and in every school, heroic France was rising up against indignity and servitude.

"The people of France have not accepted the armistice. Their spirits have been fortified during these tragic hours by the heroic resistance of the English people, who remained alone in the fight against the common enemy.

"The heroes of resistance, the ones who were faithful in the hour of need, those who kept their faith in the hours of despair, have been and are the true expression of France. Those who died in the fierce fighting, those who are suffering in camps of torture and in prisons, are the vanguard of the nation.

"Citizens and soldiers without uniforms in the battalions of France, soldiers of the French Army who are fighting on the front of the war of liberation, soldiers of the army of (word unintelligible) are fighting as one man, and for the same ideal.

"It is an astonishing spectacle to see France, at the very moment when our enemies would like to tear her asunder and conquer her utterly, rise up again everywhere, simultaneously, on the very soil of her desecrated homeland and abroad.

"Tomorrow, in the streets of our villages, beside the monument of those who died on the field of honor, (we shall gaze) piously upon the monument of the franc-tireurs, of the saboteurs, of the hostages, of those deported, of the heroic multitude fallen for the cause of liberty.

"As Lincoln said at Gettysburg: 'The world will little note nor long remember what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here.'

Unity Always Found

"There is only one catastrophe for individuals as for nations:

"Self-renunciation. This catastrophe France has never known. The people of France remain themselves. They have never forgotten themselves. Whenever France has known invasion, whatever her internal dissensions, and conflicting ideologies, she again has found her unity, and the enemy has been driven out.

"It was Philip Augustus at the head of his ministers, it was Jeanne with her arms in her hands, it was Henry IV and his white plume, it was Richelieu and his inflexible resolution, it was the volunteers of '92, it was the Poilus of 1918, and now it is the liberators of tomorrow.

"The French army of victory with its allies (several words unintelligible) will liberate our country. England and America are today throwing their whole strength into the struggle, while the Russians are giving to the astonished world the greatest example of patriotism.

"Do not be alarmed, gentlemen. The French Army also knows how to fight. You have seen its soldiers at Bir Hacheim as at Medjez-el-Bab, at Ksar Rhinane and at Metlaoui; 50,000 of them are now in Tunisia, while other French from (word missing) and Chad will soon join them.

One Army and Navy

"Henceforth there will be but one French Army, but one French Navy, fighting Germany, whether they come from Algeria, from Libya, or from elsewhere, and whether, during the recent events, they resisted the Americans, or, obeying my orders, co-operated with them.

"There are many who are waiting for arms; arms are arriving. Our friends are doing all they can to help us. But the equipment of an army of 300,000 men is not thrown together in a few days.

"Completely disarmed by the armistice commission (words unintelligible) are today resuming the struggle against the Germans. To manufacture war material is nothing when one has at one's disposal the tremendous industrial capacity of America.

"But to distribute it among the Allies, when it is a matter of supplying China, as well as Russia, France, as well as England, is quite another problem.

"I am glad to state that as a consequence of the very cordial and realistic conversations of Casablanca, I found our partners to be most understanding and most loyal.

"Not only were deliveries agreed on in principle, but they have actually begun, carrying on the help which my friend, General Eisenhower, if I may be permitted to call him that, has been giving us.

"When all France shares with her allies the victory of France, for which she has suffered so much, France will thus resume her place among the victorious nations.

"The people of France will then become masters of their fate. The conditions essential to a free expression of her sovereignty will be restored in France. The people of France will then form their provisional government according to the constitutional laws of the Republic.

"The expression of the soverignty of the French people has been interrupted by the German occupation. It will be resumed only when France is free. I give the people of France the most solemn assurance that the sacred right to make their own choice of their government will be completely safeguarded.

Choice Guaranteed

"I assure them that the conditions permitting them to make this choice, once order and their liberties are again established, will be guaranteed.

"I am the servant of the French people, I am not their leader.

"All Frenchmen gathered around me, like myself, serving as soldiers in the army of victory, all of us are the servants of the people of France.

"Tomorrow we shall be the servants of the government which will be freely given to them, and to which we promise to hand over authority.

"Since June 22, 1940, the will of the French people has ceased to express itself freely and politically. By occupying two thirds of France and her capital, by supervising the Government and all its public services, by openly or secretly directing their economy, by limiting or deforming their intellectual life, by legislation intolerant to French conscience, the Reich has forbidden the French people to express its will.

Will of People

"Only the will of the people can form the basis of law. Apart from this, there is only the yoke of iniquity. They are either doctrinal concepts, without any collective meaning, or else they are orders of the occupation authorities, in the guise of national law.

"In the absence of a legitimate foundation, which only the will of the French people can give to it, legislation subsequent to June 22, 1940, either originating in our bureaucracy, or dictated from abroad, is devoid of legal value, and can only be considered as void, framed and promulgated without the participation of the French people, and directed against them.

"In this situation, we can draw conclusions from the texts [of the laws] for men. We refuse to accept anything arbitrarily imposed on the French people; measures have already been taken, and others will follow to restore French tradition.

"Nevertheless life has been going on since June 22, 1940. There are transitory situations to settle, new needs which must be satisfied. To ignore this state of affairs would be to create in overseas France a confusion which would add to present difficulties.

"We are going to concern ourselves immediately with re-establishing order in this situation. For this purpise we will take progressive measures of adaptation which the entanglements of economic life impose.

"Everybody understands, in fact, that it is impossible to abolish laws and decrees by a stroke of the pen without having organized an adaptation to new conditions, to act contrary to the purpose which we are pursuing.

"Already measures have been taken. The municipal assemblies and the general councils will resume their traditional role.

"The laws of racial discrimination imposed on France by the Nazis no longer exist. The order has been promulgated declaring null the law of June 2, 1941, and the decrees belonging to it.

French Tradition Regained

"The suppression of these laws or decrees has re-established the French tradition of human liberty and the return to the equality of all before the law. Without this equality there is no French liberty.

"This abolition wipes out the mark of shame which, in their program of persecution, the Nazis have tried to inflict on France by associating her forcibly with their perversity.

"With the same intention of eliminating all racial discrimination, the Cremieux decree, which in 1870 had established a difference between native Moslems and native Israelites, is abrogated.

"Moslems should not listen to the interested advice which German-Italian propaganda lavishes on them. The Germans, like the Italians, have too frequently shown how they treated non-Aryans for one to let oneself be misled by their talk.

Complementary Relation

"As to the relations between Moslems and Israelites, they must be those of men destined to complement each other economically; the latter working in his shop, the former in the desert, without either having advantage over the other, France assuring both security and tranquillity.

"I have lived too long in North Africa not to be convinced that the thing is possible and even easy. I trust in the common sense of all for its realization.

"It is in this spirit, and according to these principles, that we shall administer the possessions and the interests of France with which we are charged. We shall preserve intact those territories where France has brought civilization. France will end the war as a victorious nation, taking her place in the peace discussions, freely and in possession of all her overseas territories.

"France, battered in her flesh, will have become spiritually eternal France, the France of human liberty, of generous ideals.

Ideal for Peace

"This France is, like her ancestors, animated with the breath of liberty. To the peace, beginning of a new era for the world, she will bring her ideal inspired with the fundamental principles which, since their very origin, unite the American and French democracies.

"She will bring the fruit of her reflections, ripened in suffering, to help finally to build a better Europe, a Europe at peace.

"I trust that this vital contribution will come from France; it will come from united and free French people, from the prisoners, my comrades, of whom I think continually, whose souls, as a boy from the north told me in captivity, were better tempered than their arms.

"Frenchmen, my brothers, I wish with all my heart for the union of us all. This union must be effective, generous. It will gather together not only all Frenchmen of France now bent beneath the yoke of the enemy, but also the Frenchmen who like us are outside France.

Union Indispensable

"This union is indispensable; it is a question of life or death for our country. Disunity is the sign of defeat; unity the mark of victory. For my part, I am ready to co-operate with all those who, accepting the fundamental and traditional principles of which I have spoken, joining in the solumn promises which I make to the people of France, are participating in the fight against the enemy.

"And now, to conclude, my dear friends, let me ask God for an early victory.

"May it prevent the return of the horror through which we have lived, through which we are still living.

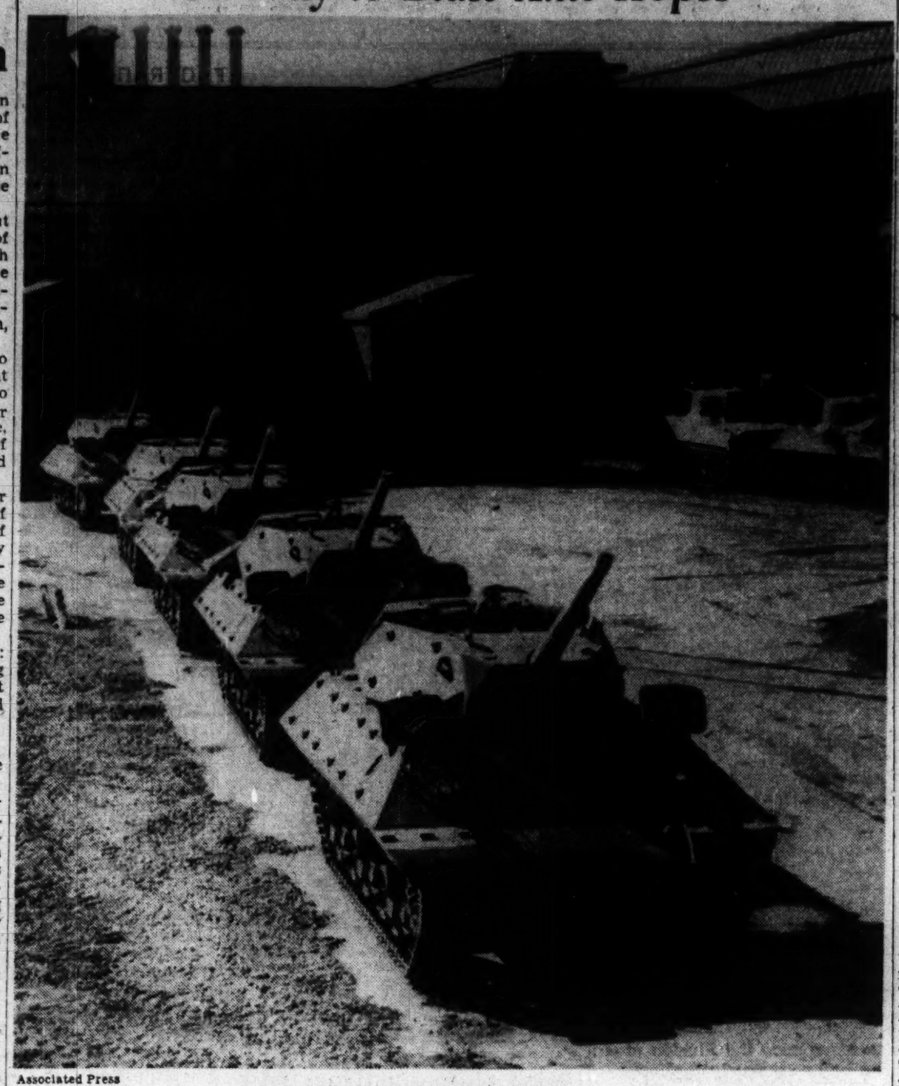
"May it give to men of good will the means of living in tolerance and of understanding of each other, of helping each other—and, dare I say, of loving each other.

"But is not this the command which comes down from heaven, and which we have so frequently scorned?

"After this tragic trial, let us try to forget it less frequently and to apply it better. But this does not mean we should not exert ourselves.

"Take the word of the prisoner who escaped from Königstein!"

On Way to Blast Axis Hopes



Associated Press

New U. S. M-10 Tank Destroyers

The United States' new M-10 tank destroyers line up outside a Ford Motor Company factory, ready to be shipped to United Nations fighting fronts. They already have been acclaimed by the Allies in North Africa. Faster and with more hitting power than the M-4 medium tanks (right), also produced by Ford, they are a ready answer to the armored divisions of the Axis.

High-Ranking Aids Hear Giraud's Talk

By the Associated Press

Algiers, March 15

The meeting addressed by Gen. Henri Giraud at the opera house here yesterday was attended by most of the high-ranking officials in North Africa. The General was flanked by Robert D. Murphy, representing the United States, by Harold MacMillan, resident British Minister at Allied Headquarters, and Governor-General Pierre Boisson of French West Africa.

The meeting had a picturesque appearance owing to the presence on the platform of the Grand Mufti of Algiers and prominent local caids in their flowing robes.

Giraud in New Bid to Unite French

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, March 15. Censored—Native Jews and avowed de Gaullists here seem to be the only persons to whom Gen. Henri Giraud's momentous speech yesterday has failed to bring a promise of satisfaction.

To the latter it seems none but a subordinate position is envisaged for their leader by the French African Commander in Chief who himself assumes the guarantorship of France's administrative future. Gen. Charles de Gaulle was not mentioned.

A prominent member of the Sûreté Generale who was arrested in connection with the landing of the Allies and has since kept in close touch with events after his liberation estimates that the de Gaullists here have increased from 2 per cent to more than 40 per cent.

This is because administrative affairs here have been left in the hands of persons identified with political thought opposed to that symbolized by General de Gaulle.

Change in Popularity

For this reason, my informants say, the popularity of the Americans has declined and that of the British increased since the latter have associated with General de Gaulle and the former with the policy of leaving the reins of office in the hands of such men as Gen. Jean Bergeret, Gen. Auguste Nogues, and Marcel Peyrouton.

To the native Jews, General Giraud confirms the Pétain decree of 1940, which deprived them of citizenship rights and vote accorded them by Cremieux decree in 1870.

General Giraud says that this withdrawal of former rights of native Jews is for the purpose of "eliminating all racial distinctions." In other words, because the Moslems, representing a vast majority of the population in this country, don't have a vote, the Jews, also natives since time immemorial, don't have one either.

It is pointed out, however, that for 70 years the Jews had the vote without consequences sufficiently unsatisfactory to compel revocation until France came under the Hitler influence.

Deeds Must Follow Words

Apart from the reservations in these two matters, General Giraud's speech today is hailed as an enormous step toward negativing all the destructive work and Axis powers in North Africa and even in France itself during the past 2½ years.

Moreover it comes as justification of the Allies' policy of allowing the French to look after their own administrative affairs in North Africa while America and Britain concentrated on active prosecution of the war here.

As one de Gaullist put it to me today, "All that is necessary now is for Giraud's words to become Giraud's deeds."

What is looked for now is speed and fullness in the implementation of the French African dictator's assurances that power over the public is going to be put back in the public's hands. "To this end we will take the progressive measures which are required by complications of economic life," General Giraud says.

Assemblies to Resume

Hitherto since the Allies landed—indeed for a considerable period before—public opinion here has had no medium for expressing itself openly. The press is a mirror only of official communiqués and directed throughout.

What was to have been the last week's issue of the de Gaullist newspaper here — Combat — formerly a clandestine sheet but now published openly—was so roughly handled by French censors that only an odd half-column was not blue-penciled and the issue didn't appear.

General Giraud promised that the "Municipal Assembles and Conseils Généraux will resume their traditional role."

North Africa in general and Algiers in particular are the places that reek with suspicions of all kinds, and large sections of the community, with bitter experiences fresh in mind, hesitate to take General Giraud's assurances at full value.

But for many who do so, and for the Allies who long have been hoping for such declaration, the Commander in Chief's speech is a most welcome, far-reaching, and significant utterance.

Alsace-Lorraine

General Giraud's personal integrity is generally accepted and yesterday he received a most enthusiastic ovation at the Salle Pierre Dorges where he promised the Alsace-Lorraine Society of North Africa that the two provinces would be integrally restored to a free and united France.

It is the people about General Giraud who haven't enjoyed public trusts. And his declaration derives its greatest strength here from the fact it defines sentiments and policies not generally considered to be theirs.

"It is the dawn of a new era," said a woman sitting next to me during General Giraud's speech in which he personally guaranteed to the people of France that the "sacred right to choose their provisional government themselves will be fully safeguarded."

This is taken to mean that it will be safeguarded by France's African Army, assessed by General Giraud in his speech as 300,000 men for whom modern equipment will be provided by the Americans.

General Giraud pledges himself to be the servant not the master of that provisional government, and he declares null and void all French legislation subsequent to June 20, 1940, whether issued by French Government Departments themselves or resulting from foreign dictation.

This withdraws the "Nuremberg Decrees" in force here and therefore readmits European Jews into commercial, professional, educational and cultural life from which they have been almost entirely banned since 1940. Such fields are now declared to be opened to native Jews who make successful application for French citizenship as Moslems are able to do if they forfeit certain Islamic tenets.

An American official here told me that Jews will have to make no religious concessions. In Algeria there are 130,000 Jews, a vast majority of them natives, and they enjoyed citizenship rights at instigation of the Cremieux decree from 1870 to 1940 when these were withdrawn by Marshal Pétain in an order printed in the Journal Officiel over the signature of Marcel Peyrouton, then Secretary of State for the Interior.

Exempted from this abrogation of rights were front-line soldiers who had won the Legion of Honor Medaille Militaire or the Croix de Guerre.

Their descendants came under the ban, however, unless they were orphans. Under this decree French prisoners of war in German concentration camps ceased to be French citizens and became countryless men with no place to go when the Germans finished with them.

By yesterday's declaration General Giraud accepts the principles of the Atlantic Charter. The question now is how soon can the benefits of his acceptance be transmitted to the public most in need of them.

Pro-Allied Moves In French Africa

By the Associated Press

Algiers, March 15

Ousting of three important French African leaders as pro-Vichyites and an attempt to bring French fleet units at Alexandria and Martinique into immediate use by the Allies were reported by informed sources to be potential developments in Northwest Africa's political future.

Navy Tests Come April 2 For Would-Be Specialists

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The Navy said Saturday night that it, as will the Army, will hold qualifying examinations for its specialized training program on April 2 in high schools and colleges throughout the country.

Examinations of the aspirants of both training programs will be given jointly.

Students eligible for the tests include present high school or prep school seniors to be graduated by July 1, and recent graduates of high and prep schools as well as present college students who do not hold certificates of graduation from secondary schools.

French Unity 'Indispensables' Listed by de Gaulle Committee

LONDON, March 15 (AP)—Describing the present French war effort as "shattered," Gen. Charles de Gaulle's National Committee proposed to Gen. Henri Giraud that the best way to bring unity is to fuse the two factions under the banner of Fighting France.

A comprehensive, four-point program, outlined in a memorandum dispatched to General Giraud late in February, was made public just previous to the Giraud radiocast.

The memorandum suggested these "indispensable" conditions to obtain unification:

1. "The so-called 'armistice' concluded against the will of France by a pseudo-government . . . must be officially held in French North and West Africa as null and void and as not engaging the nation.

2. "Fundamental liberties of thought, of press, of assembly, of association, of equality of all citizens in the eyes of the law must be restored in all French territories as they are liberated.

3. "Transformation of the Republic [of France] into a 'French State' and the so-called legislative measures inspired by Nazi or Fascist ideology . . . must be considered null and void. Republican legality must be re-established.

4. "No doubt should remain as to the determination of any French authority to help in assuring immediately after liberation the free expression of popular will by election with universal suffrage of national representation. . . ."

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The Home Forum

There Is Always an Answer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO THE human heart it sometimes seems that there are multitudinous ways through which we experience evil, and but few ways which result in good. Spiritually-minded individuals, however, since time immemorial have been earnest and honest in their insistence that good is possible of attainment, that there is always an answer to any problem, individual or collective. The Psalmist sang (Psalms 34:17, 18): **"The righteous cry, and the Lord heareth, and delivereth them out of all their troubles. The Lord is nigh unto them that are of a broken heart; and saveth such as be of a contrite spirit."**

The words of the Bible have stood the test of centuries because they have stood purely on Truth and its demonstrability in human experience. Thus the words quoted above are provable, words whose true beauty and grandeur derive from their applicability in the experience of humble worshipers of God. Mary Baker Eddy, in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," explains Christian Science so simply that even a child may understand the method of applying the words of the Bible in our daily lives. Through the ministrations of this Science of Christ, good has been demonstrated where evil had seemed to predominate, and it has been found by countless numbers that there is always an answer to whatever problem may present itself.

* * *

In her textbook, Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 305), **"In the illusion of life that is here to-day and gone to-morrow, man would be wholly mortal, were it not that Love, the divine Principle that obtains in divine Science, destroys all error and brings immortality to light."** This is an interesting statement to one who is endeavoring to overcome evil, for it places mortal so-called material life in the category of illusion, and indicates that divine Principle destroys illusion, revealing life as immortal, reflecting Life, God. It is quite obvious to the thinking individual that if the reality of life depended upon the ceaseless comings and goings, the trials, disappointments, disruptions of harmony, insubstantiality, fears, and mockeries which go to make up such a large part, at times, of human experience—if real life depended upon such flimsy material, it would soon destroy itself. We are incontrovertibly aware that we live; nothing can dispute that fact. Christian Science teaches that above and beyond mortal striving there is divine Life, called in Christian Science "divine Principle," a term which is synonymous with divine Truth, Love, Soul, Mind, Spirit, God.

The answer to every problem is found in the divine Principle of being. Indeed, the word "problem" is defined as "a question proposed for solution." There could not be a problem without a solution, and we can be grateful that there not only is an answer but we can always find it, if we search aright. Let us start in this search from the standpoint of the first chapter of Genesis, on which Christian Science is based, namely, that God created all that is real and made all "very good." Man, as God's creation, is wholly good; hence he does not experience evil. Starting from this standpoint, the only satisfactory explanation for the evil that appears to exist is that evil is an illusion of mortal sense, apart from Truth, and not obtaining in Principle or divine Life.

* * *

Since good is true and evil is untrue, the obvious course before one who appears to suffer from the machinations of evil, is to endeavor to cease believing in evil and to accept good as the reality. But, this one asks, how can I disbelieve in what I am experiencing? The answer is, By awakening to the reality of being. Just as one seems to experience many forms of illusion in a sleeping dream, yet can be awakened from the dream, so can one who seems to experience the illusion of sickness or sin be awakened to the facts of real being. This awakening is the spiritualization of thought. It takes form in the overcoming of every thought that would oppose itself to good. Thus selfishness, hatred, resentment, fear, sin, ignorance, are opposed to good and are overcome in proportion as we awaken from belief in evil. Selflessness, love, compassion, tenderness, mercy, purity, understanding, and so on, are attributes of Mind, infinite divine consciousness, which is reflected by man, and which knows and experiences good.

To sum up the question, it may be reiterated that there is always an answer to every human problem, and this answer is found through loving and living those qualities of Mind which make us one with Mind, God. As a much-loved hymn says:

"In Love divine all earthborn fear and sorrow
Fade as the dark when dawn pours forth her light;
And understanding prayer is fully answered,
When trustingly we turn to God aright."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

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Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"TRACTORS IN A LUMBER CAMP": *A Painting by A. A. Rylov*

TO THE EYES of a Westerner, this landscape by A. A. Rylov, painter of the U. S. S. R., is comprehensible. There is nothing abstract, distorted, or rarefied about the manner of presentation.

This is characteristic of Soviet painting today. It is articulate. But there is more implied than clear description. The painter, whose status is that of a worker, has a communal function. He is expected to interpret the ideals of life in the new regime; illustrate typical scenes in which the pattern of life in a revolutionary society is made clear; provide proof of the intensity of collective activity and the mutual confidence and benefits fostered by it.

Whatever the Soviet painter represents, he manages in some way to moor it to modern Russian life. There is no such thing as a fortuitous studio subject. The people painted are workers, soldiers, students; the buildings are industrial centers, schools, civic edifices; the countryside is the spacious unfolding background of Soviet life upon which are shown the newly-built railroads, recently-constructed dams, and great power stations; or upon which the basic activity of farming takes place. The Russians are especially proud of their machinery for production, for it promises fundamental improvements in the life of the masses.

Even a snow scene, beautiful for picturesque attributes, can be imbued with a purpose. There is no doubt that Soviet artists, painting the machinery and vehicles of modern needs, pause to relish the sheer aesthetic charms of the outdoors. A. A. Rylov acquitted himself of his "socialist realist" obligations and was not criticized for describing the dense white snows of Russia in a scenic, resplendent manner.

DOROTHY ADLOW

ОТВЕТ ИМЕЕТСЯ ВСЕГДА

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Сердцу человеческому кажется порою, что многочисленны пути, на которых мы встречаем зло, и что мало путей, которые приводят к добру. Однако духовно-мыслящие люди с незапамятных времен горячо и чистосердечно настаивали на том, что возможно достичь добра, что всегда имеется ответ на всякую задачу, будь она личного или общего порядка. Псалмопевец пел (Псалтирь 33:18, 19): "Взывают праведные, и Господь слышит, и от всех скорбей их избавляет их. Близок Господь к сокрушенным сердцем и смиренных духом спасет".

Слова Библии выдержали столетия потому что они основываются на чистой Истине и ее доказуемости в человеческой жизни. Следовательно выше приведенные слова доказуемы, слова, истинная красота и величие коих проистекают от их применимости в жизни смиренных, чтящих Бога людей. В своем учебнике "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Мэри Бэкер Эдди объясняет Христианскую Науку так просто, что даже ребенок может понять способ применения слов Библии в каждодневной жизни. Благодаря этой Науке Христа добро было выявлено там, где зло, казалось, господствовало, и бесчисленное количество людей познало, что всегда имеется ответ, какая бы задача ни стояла перед ними.

В своем учебнике Mrs. Эдди пишет (стр. 305): "В иллюзии жизни, которая сегодня здесь, а завтра может исчезнуть, человек был бы всецело смертным, если бы не то, что Любовь,—божественный Принцип, существующий в божественной Науке,—уничтожает всяческое заблуждение и выводит наружу бессмертие". Это утверждение интересно для всякого, кто старается превзойти зло, ибо оно ставит смертную, так называемую материальную, жизнь в категорию иллюзий и указывает, что божественный Принцип уничтожает иллюзию, раскрывая, что жизнь бессмертна, что она отражает Жизнь, Бога. Каждому мыслящему индивидууму совершенно ясно, что если бы действительность жизни зависела от постоянных превратностей, испытаний, разочарований, нарушений гармонии, несуществленности, страха и обмана, которые иногда в такой сильной степени составляют человеческую жизнь,—если бы действительная жизнь зависела от такого непрочного материала,—она быстро уничтожила бы самую себя. Мы бесспорно знаем, что мы живем; ничто не может опровергнуть этот факт. Христианская Наука учит, что превыше и помимо смертной борьбы существует божественная Жизнь, которая в Христианской Науке называется "божественным Принципом", термином тожественным по значению с божественной Истиной, Любовью, Душой, Разумом, Духом, Богом.

Мы находим ответ на всякую задачу в божественном Принципе бытия. Фактически, слово "задача" обозначает "вопрос предложенный к разрешению". Не может быть задачи без разрешения, и мы можем быть благодарны за то, что не только имеется ответ, но и что мы всегда можем найти его, если будем искать его правильным путем. В этом исканни возьмем за начало точку зрения первой главы книги Бытия, на которой основывается Христианская Наука, а именно, что Бог создал все что действительно и создал все "хорошо весьма". Человек, будучи творением Бога, всецело хорош; следовательно, он не испытывает зла. Исходя из этой точки зрения мы видим, что единственным удовлетворительным объяснением того зла, которое кажется существующим, является то, что зло есть иллюзия смертного чувства, находящаяся вне Истины и не существующая в Принципе или божественной Жизни.

Так как добро есть истина, а зло есть ложь, очевидным путем для того, кто страдает от козней зла, является старание перестать верить во зло и принять добро за действительность. Но, спрашивает этот индивидуум, как могу я перестать верить в то, что я испытываю? Ответ—путем пробуждения к действительности бытия. Подобно тому как человек подвергается многочисленным иллюзиям в своих сновидениях, однако может быть разбужен, так и человек, подвергающийся иллюзия болезни или греха, может пробудиться к фактам действительного бытия. Это пробуждение есть одухотворение мышления. Оно проявляется в форме преодоления всякой мысли, которая противится добру. Таким образом, себялюбие, ненависть, злоба, страх, грех, невежество противятся добру и преодолеваются нами по мере того как мы пробуждаемся от верования во зло. Бескорыстие, любовь, сострадание, нежность, милосердие, чистота, понимание и пр. являются качествами Разума, бесконечного божественного сознания, которое отражается человеком и которое ведает и испытывает добро.

Подводя итог этому вопросу, можно повторить, что всегда имеется ответ на всякую человеческую задачу и ответ этот обретается путем любви к тем свойствам Разума, которые объединяют нас с Разумом, Богом, и применения их в жизни. Горячо любимый гимн гласит:

"В Любви божественной земные страх и горе
Блекнут как мрак, когда заря свой свет прольет;
И исполняется молитва понимания,
Когда доверчиво и прямо мы к Богу прибегаем".

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

White Conqueror

This is the season for the stout of heart
Who can outweather snow and biting wind;
This is the season that the cold has thinned
To steely sharpness. Only in four walls
Lie warmth and comfort where the firelight falls.
Without, there is a strength which can be fought
Only with strength, with courage wintertaut.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

Winter Passes

It's good to know the other end of this
Is bright with sun and supple with new dreaming!
Of late too many dawns have glazed with ice;
Too many noons been hard with winter's scheming.
A calendar's a reassuring chart
When weeks to spring are brief, and days grow longer—
So let this blizzard shout! And let it beat
On pane and sill, and winds blow strong and stronger!
Now twice tomorrow, and a little more,
Will find our eager hearts at April's door.

LEONE RICE GRELLE

The Sergeant and the Alphabet

THE RUSSIAN PROFESSOR was a neat little man, the most unwarlike of individuals, but with a lean Spartan quality of purpose that one couldn't miss. There was something of the old-world scholar in his mien and attire, which one half expected to see decently frayed at the edges—only it wasn't. And neither was his sense of humor.

The Professor was attempting something new in language instruction. It was based vaguely on a learn-while-you-run policy, and as one of the students said: "He is organized for victory. You can't stop these Russians."

"What speed!" he would say with quaint flattery to one of his more enterprising young pupils as she rapidly transcribed the letters of the Russian alphabet into a newly-learned word. "You will be arrested for speeding"; or, to another student, whose head is bent assiduously over a sheet of paper: "What are you doing? Writing a letter in Russian, perhaps, to a friend?" (this last although the young lady has not completed even her first lesson in the esteemed but rugged tongue of the Stalingrad defenders).

Russian, he had assured the class at the start, was not as bad as it is painted. Old ideas of teaching, to be sure, had to be revamped. Much, ah, very much! could be left out. There was that perfunctory matter of grammar, for example. Now, who would be a stickler for grammar nowadays?

"How many educated persons do you know in America who speak good English without ever having learned grammar?" he would say. A rummage for statistics at this point appeared unsatisfactory for the majority, but faint encouragement from the few gave instant reassurance to the earnest little professor. "Certainly. Many," he would emphasize.

In twenty lessons, the students had been told, they would have learned conversational Russian; although not enough "to make speeches with."

"Will be very fast," he promised. "Will be almost 'crazy course.' But I will show you."

* * *

Naturally, the alphabet was the first hurdle. A was "A," broad and agreeably simple. B was "B," but C was not "C." C was "S," as it turned out later. This derangement proved typical. By the time the final letter of the Russian alphabet had been reached, the result for most of the class was quietly but unmistakably Babylonian.

A letter looking like our N, for example, was "E." H, it seemed, was "N." P was pronounced "air" and Y was "oo"; while R, printed backwards, was "ya." X was the most unorthodox of all.

"X is 'ha'," said the Professor cheerfully. "Say ha, ha, ha."

* * *

The class was glad to comply. Ha, ha, ha, for Russian. When in doubt, laugh. But he soon restored them to order. Did they wish to learn Russian? They did. But no sooner would he have brought them back to seriousness than he, himself, would inject another informality.

"Here is a funny-looking fellow," he said, as he chalked out an elaborate arrangement of loops and curves. "Now, do you not think he is funny?"

"Yes," was the unanimous reply.

"This is Greek," apologized the Professor. "We Russians do not take the blame for him."

This last phenomenon, fortunately, had a pronunciation within easy reach of all. It was simply "eff."

* * *

The next step was to repeat in a chorus, without the Professor's assistance, each letter of the alphabet as he pointed it out. Suddenly a young man in Army khaki pronounced not wisely, but too loudly.

The Professor held up his white crayon like a dismayed traffic policeman. "No!" he admonished. "I heard it. Russians have sharp ears."

The Sergeant laughed. His face flushed pink.

"I will ask you to repeat each letter of the alphabet by yourself," said the Professor with inflexible calm.

The Sergeant shook his head. But this was only by way of honest self-appraisal. His was no mean lack of the sporting instinct. He readied himself.

"I'll take a shot at it," he agreed.

* * *

Sitting aggressively forward, arms bent at the elbow but palms pressing hard on his knees, he scowled intently at the blackboard and stumbled into action. One by one he repeated the difficult letters as best he could, being interrupted now and then by the Professor's "No. Take a lo-oo-k at it," or "It is ee-ee-zy. You see?" Finally the Sergeant sat back. There were no more letters to pronounce.

"Aw-rite," said the Professor with a flourish of his hand. "Eet is ee-ee-zy. You see?"

The Sergeant moistened his lips faintly and produced a vigorous nod.

* * *

Presently the members of the class were writing their own names on the blackboard—Elsa, Marie, John. It began to look as if his promise to teach reading in one lesson was about to mature.

"I pass you a book to read now a little bit," he remarked. What matter that it was barely on the educational level of an I-see-the-cat lesson in an American primer? They were actually reading Russian—with help.

The Professor watched them thoughtfully.

"Are you satisfied?" Evidently this was to be the honorable way out. The first lesson was to offer a sampling. Only the brave needed to remain—there was no obligation to continue.

But, somehow, at this moment, his gaze rested upon the Sergeant. And rightly so. By now, the soldier student had become a sort of glorified scapegoat for the entire class. As the Sergeant went, so went the class.

* * *

"You want to learn Russian?" the Professor asked him politely.

The Sergeant nodded. "I can take it," he said briskly. "Personally, I like the funny stuff and I mean to have it out with that alphabet at home. You can sign me up for the other nineteen lessons. And thanks. Or—" he hesitated and then broke into a sudden grin as he glanced from the blackboard to the Professor: "As we Russian students say—'Spasibo!' "

MARY KELLY

Hemlock in March

Across the lawn I watch you thrash.
All earth's ferocity seems centered there.
Green the feathers in your hair
The gale has tangled. These you dare,
And the light green flash
Of jade-hung wrist.
You dare untwist
Your arms green-sleeved, now light now dark,
About your spine so fiercely wrapped,
So roughly bound, so rudely slapped;
Hurling them back till you have spread
Chaos to furies round your head.
Hear the cry for peace and bread!
That is the muffled moan now creeping
Over the ground. The bewildered weeping
Bends you low.
But you hear the pack
Riding the wind. You hear them howling.
They pin you down again, green and black,
For a second, only a second, crouching.
Then I see you fling your light and your dark,
I see you spring unbeaten back.

PEARL STRACHAN

Where the Sky Is All-Important

MY FIRST VISIT was to a bomber aerodrome. I drove up through a placid country lane, through a gateway festooned with barbed wire, presented my pass, and looked round. Immediately I had the feeling that I had stepped into a different world. It looked different. For one thing it was so much more homogeneous. Gone was the confused detailed variety of ordinary landscape. The groups of buildings scattered sparsely over the treeless earth, the planes overhead, the men moving busily about, the cars racing up and down the roadways, are all parts of one organization, working together to one end. It is a practical end; and this gives the place a plain severe look, as of something that has no use for mere ornament. . . .

The second feature that strikes one about an aerodrome is its size. The hangars stand up like cliffs, their huge doors slide open to reveal measureless caverns of darkness; on the vast stretch of airfield, its pale grass crossed by tarmac runways two thousand yards long, the men look like midgets. The earth is as big and as bare as the sky. Indeed it is the sky—one grows gradually to realize it—that gives the character to the place. For the first time, one is somewhere where the sky is more important than the earth. All the work is done in the sky; people talk continuously about aircraft and weather. This sets the visible world in a different proportion. The angle of vision is permanently, as it were, tilted up to where the planes hover, the planes circle, the planes soar upwards, the planes swoop to ground. Even the earth, beneath, dwindled to a mere strip, assimilates itself to the sky. The men are dressed in sky-color; the buildings are painted to imitate the contours and dim tints of the earth as seen from the air.

The sky is a beautiful thing. And an aerodrpme has a beauty of its own, the stern functional beauty of a perfectly made machine; but saved from being too inhumanly mechanical by its intimacy with the elements, made poetic by the wild and splendid background of storm and sun and windy blue against which it is set. I noticed this beauty very much a day or two later when I was driven out to visit a satellite aerodrome. It was a lingering summer evening; a soft dusk bathed the villages and rustic woods through which we climbed up to the bare shoulder of down on which the aerodrome was situated. It was a new one, and the buildings were still only a huddle of wooden huts and barns. It looked, and felt, as rural as the villages. The planes hovered over us like huge buzzards, homing to rest for the night; and the men moving tranquilly about their jobs, working on the aircraft, laying out the long line of braziers which were to provide a flare-path by which the planes would land at night, seemed to be engaged in some placid primitive occupation like ploughing or harvesting. Silhouetted against the fading sky, their figures assumed the dignity that adheres to these immemorial activities of mankind.—From "A Layman's Glimpse," by LORD DAVID CECIL, in "Men of the R. A. F." (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking; and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

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Intimate Message: Washington

Four Barriers to the Peace ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

The visit of Anthony Eden to Washington is not going to solve the most pressing issues of securing the future peace. Rather, it dramatizes the fact that they are not within the reach of American and British diplomacy alone. His presence here is welcome and valuable and timely and while it will not by itself resolve the major difficulties which stand in the way of a United Nations postwar agreement, it will usefully focus attention upon them.

The outlook is hopeful because an earnest and an honest beginning is at hand, and because our understanding of the need for a just and durable peace should by now be greater than the human resistance to it. The outlook is also uncertain, even dubious, because there are barriers in the way of a United Nations agreement which have got to be dissolved before any substantial headway can be made, before any solid and significant end can be foreseen. There are four such barriers and they need to be candidly brought out into the open. The recognition that they must be surmounted is the first step toward surmounting them. They are:

The Russian Barrier—It is clearly the conviction of the most responsible officials in the Government that an American-Soviet agreement on peace aims and a willingness on the part of both countries to join in protecting the peace is indispensable. It is recognized that an American-Soviet agreement on what the peace terms shall be must precede the establishment of collective security to preserve that peace and that unless Russia and the United States are both to be participants in such a security system, there will be neither system nor security. As yet there have been no signs of such an agreement; there has been no beginning of discussions to produce such an agreement; there has been no mutual preparation for beginning them. That is how far off an American-Soviet agreement is, and on the assumption that an American-Soviet understanding is essential to the creation of a United Nations security system, that is how far off its creation still is.

The Time Barrier—Time may well be on the side of the Allies in winning the war, but it is not on the side of the Allies in winning the peace. Delay is not wearing down the enemy of agreement; it is increasing the difficulty of agreement. It is certainly the judgment of some, who have title to judgment because of their first-hand knowledge of the problems, that if the principal United Nations cannot reach a broad and reasonably precise agreement on the organization of the future peace within the next five months, it will be too late; that agreement after that will be unattainable.

There is a time when delicate and controversial issues have to be faced, and they believe that now is the time. The issues do not grow less complicated; they grow more complicated as national views become more deep-seated and national prejudices become more solidified. The time for a meeting of the minds of governments, as well as men, is when those minds are malleable; when, perhaps, they will be more responsive to the highest common good. Those who have reason to know most measure that period as the next five months.

The Congressional Barrier—If 90 per cent of the strength went out of the arm of Bob Feller he could hardly throw a dime across the street. Today 90 per cent of the power and initaitive and influence of American diplomacy in the field of building the future peace is dormant because it simply cannot negotiate the essential and urgent agreements affecting the peace until the United States Senate emphatically shows that it, also, wants the same thing. Today, as far as peace negotiations are concerned, American diplomacy can't toss an aide-mémoire across the conference table. Today American diplomacy has no peace credentials. The Senate took them away in 1920 and no foreign government is going to commit itself to agreements with the United States until they can be assured they are negotiating with all of the American Government, not with just part of it—and a repudiable part of it at that.

Concretely, we know that Russia is sorely tempted to fortify its own security behind a barricade of acquired territory in Eastern Europe and to retire into what it hopes will be an isolationist peace. American diplomacy cannot responsibly begin negotiations with the Soviet Union until it—as well as the United Nations—is assured that the United States Senate is ready to see America co-operate to secure the common peace. Many would like to see Russia exchange its territorial ambitions for full partnership in a system of collective security, but American diplomacy cannot speak until Congress speaks first. The new Ball-Burton-Hill-Hatch resolution promises these credentials, but they can't be picked up until the Senate approves and they cannot be used effectively unless the Senate approves decisively.

The Diplomatic Barrier—It is more than a Washington correspondent's casual opinion to say that any early and promising opening of discussions between the United States and the U. S. S. R. in order to promote the kind of agreement essential to any durable United Nations peace agreement will have to await a two-way change of Ambassadors—in Washington as well as Moscow. Quite unrelated to the recent lend-lease incident, Washington has for some time been concerned and dissatisfied because Ambassador Standley was unable to establish anything approaching close confidential relations with Premier Stalin. Such relations are obviously a necessary basis for the diplomatic negotiations which lie ahead and which cannot be safely deferred for long. At the same time the opinion will not down that Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff, though an able, farseeing and popular statesman, may not have quite such full personal confidence of Premier Stalin as would guarantee the quickest results from American-Soviet negotiations. The most able and brilliant men will be unsuccessful Ambassadors unless they possess the complete confidence of their principals.

These barriers to reaching a sound and substantial United Nations security system—the Russian barrier, the time barrier, the congressional barrier, and the diplomatic barrier—are not at all insuperable, but as long as they stand unsurmounted, a durable peace is still beyond our reach.

The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

Jerusalem and the Unsleeping Sword ..... ***By Kimmis Hendrick***

This might be Everytown. It actually is Los Angeles, of course—Los Angeles with its Hollywood, its Wilshire Boulevard touching the sea at one end and lined with glamour-faced shops most of the length of it, its acres of Griffith Park spread over olive-colored foothills. Such are some of the things that make this city what it is. But the things Los Angeles is thinking about today are being thought about in Walla Walla and Tuscaloosa, in Middleville and in Stafford. They are the things that make unanswerable the 1943 axiom that Everytown is a world capital.

Witness the local news. The airframe industry wage stabilization matter assumes national importance: It concerns a vital war product. Southern California clusters major hopes for the future around airplane building and Los Angeles is notably a number one aircraft production center. And this is a city that never has made up its mind what to think about organized labor! Traditionally it has a name for being set against it. But unionism hardly can be considered a closed question here now.

The current coming together of viewpoints that used to take different ways into a pattern for Everytown's wartime progress was instanced here a short time back when representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and the Railroad Brotherhood—about 1,000 of them—took dinner together to pledge continued support to the United States War Bond and War Stamp campaign. The occasion demonstrated what organized labor can do when it comes to investing funds in United States securities.

Bond purchases that evening came near to $2,000,000. But the purchase meant something more than patriotism in this instance and under the circumstances. J. W. Buzzell, Secretary-Treasurer of Los Angeles Central Labor Council, recalled that 20 years ago it would have been impossible for organized labor members to meet anywhere openly in Los Angeles. And this meeting, very gala, convened in the Biltmore Bowl—right where the Chamber of Commerce held its annual dinner shortly after, right where Captain Rickenbacker only lately spoke to cheering hundreds, right where usually ornate spaciousness is the setting for nothing more controversial than dinner dancing.

So Everytown moves ahead as big things occupy its thoughts. . . .

Reactionism also has its advocates. But those who talk of long-range planning for human betterment get great respect. Doubtless many Los Angeles people, if they wonder about labor at all, are not wondering about its right to organize but about where it puts winning the war. The airframe wage matter in this area tends to show that labor puts winning the war where everyone else puts it: First.

John B. Hughes, popular radio commentator, doubtless has touched the tone of widespread conviction in this city with its great harbor facing the Orient by saying that "never before have so many people of this earth been stirred with the belief that it is possible" not just to win the war but to win world order beneficial to Everytown and Everyman.

Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell of Fortune Magazine and the Foreign Policy Association told a Los Angeles audience at Occidental College recently that our security and our economic interests depend on America's assuming world leadership.

And even an address by the President of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce—an address which some have taken as an epitome of reactionary utterance—included this statement: "We must have production. It comes first. Profits are but incidental and secondary."

When Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota addressed the Lincoln Club here on Feb. 12, his was an exceptionally respected voice because he raised a standard for world unity to which people of many prejudices and persuasions could repair.

In calm, restrained, and stirring words he called the forces of world harmony already established or waiting action into a planned concert of the nations. Challenging indifference and haste alike, he covered today's need with the Emancipator's ample garment. He asked Los Angeles people—and those of Everytown—"with malice toward none," to maintain a "community of nations' approach to the problems of food and health, not on any Utopian, grandiose basis, but to make possible the steady march of progress of self-reliant men."

One of this city's planning commissioners recently gave an audience something to sing mentally as well as to think about when he twice quoted the verses from William Blake's preface to his poem "Milton" that Sir Hubert Parry once set to music:

> "I will not cease from mental fight,
> Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand
> Till we have built Jerusalem
> In England's green and pleasant land."

Blake was thinking of his home country; that is why "England" in his verse might as well be Los Angeles or Everytown.

Waves Snub Shop Windows for 'Sights'

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Shattering the tradition that all women with time to kill go window shopping, 1,000 Waves and Spars ignored the Fifth Avenue shops Saturday and headed for Times Square, the service men's center, on their first eight-hour leave since they joined the Navy a month ago.

Wide-eyed with suppressed excitement and anticipation, the first contingent to be given liberty since the Women's Reserve Naval Training Base in the Bronx opened, descended upon the city at noon via subway, with carte blanche until they reported back at 8 p. m.

"Window shopping is out. We're in uniform for the duration," they chorused.

"No cafeterias," one said as she headed for a restaurant. "After a month of carrying my tray to mess hall, it'll be a pleasure to have my lunch brought to me."

Jealous of every minute of their freedom, the fledgling apprentice seamen begrudged the time it took to ask directions. In their new uniforms, issued last week, they felt more at ease with the Navy than with civilians. When a group wondered how they could get to Chinatown, they passed two patrolmen to get to a sailor, standing at Broadway and Forty-second Street, with their query.

"I think I'll just sit my eight hours out," one Wave said, recalling a month of drilling and marching. "I've always wanted to see the Rockettes, so I'm going to Radio City Music Hall and just sit. It'll be heavenly."

"Where's Greenwich Village?" queried a group of five. "We want to sit on the top of one of those double-decker busses and go to Washington Square."

The majority of them, who never before had visited the city, crowded a sight-seeing itinerary into their eight hours that would have made a native New Yorker shudder.

The average schedule included a tour—outside only—of the Fifty-second Street night clubs, a walk through Rockefeller Center, a streetcar view of Broadway, a look at the Empire State Building, a ride on the Staten Island ferry, a visit to Greenwich Village, and a glimpse of the Statue of Liberty.

"The very first thing I wanted to do," one said plantively, "is to go to Coney Island. I've been in the Navy a month and haven't seen the ocean."

Meanwhile, officials at the base announced that the first class of 700 Waves and 160 Spars will complete the preliminary "boot" training course tomorrow.

All are in Yeoman classification. Eight hundred will be sent to advanced yeoman training schools at Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville, Ga., and Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, Okla.

About 65 of those graduating, chosen for special experience, will be rated yeoman, third class, and sent directly to active duty with the Navy throughout the country.

Rubber Again Is King in Brazil's Amazon Valley

Nation pushes its program to produce 50,000 tons of wild rubber in 1943 for United States.

Brazil at War
Fourth Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

Rubber today again is king of an awakening Amazon Valley as Brazil strives to produce 50,000 tons of wild rubber for the United States this year to help keep the Army rolling and ease the civilian tire shortage.

From Belém at the Amazon's mouth to the remote Territory of Acre, nearly 2,000 miles inland along tortuous river channels, Brazilian and United States rubber specialists are driving hard. The atmosphere recalls boom days when Amazonian rubber once supplied the world.

At scores of points along the borders of Amazonia, new parties of rubber tappers are being assembled daily. These are the vanguard of a hoped-for 100,000 who will press into the dense, silent shadows of the world's largest jungle and emerge bearing tons of precious rubber.

Dike Building

At Belém, late reports tell of progress in construction of dikes to prevent high waters from forming pools where mosquitoes breed. For the greatest requirement of the rubber producers is labor, and the greatest need of the workers is to be protected under tropical conditions.

To supply food for rubber tappers in far-flung reaches of the Amazon River system, with its thousands on thousands of tributaries, Brazil has set up the Amazon Valley Food Supply Agency. In this agency, a Federal official is directing the work of representatives from the States of Pará, Amazonas, and Acre Territory. These three comprise the main rubber districts of the Amazon.

All available labor in northeastern Brazil is being combed out of the thickets to meet a dual challenge of great intensity. Labor is scarce due to the combination of jungle conditions in the Amazon itself and arid, semidesert conditions in the nearest centers of population along Brazil's famous "bulge."

Challenge Faced

The challenge is to find enough workers to gather and transport the rubber, while at the same time increasing local food production to keep pace with a growing population.

Manáos, 1,000 miles up the Amazon, again teems with activity. Small boats are paddled in loaded with balls of rubber. Barges pushed by tugs of the United States Rubber Reserve Company slosh alongside the docks to have their cargoes inspected, sorted, and reshipped.

To old-time residents of Manáos come memories of spacious days early in this century when the lavish Opera House drew celebrities from Europe. Then this river city on the Rio Negro near its confluence with the main Amazon glittered with a gay but transient culture.

Some idea of the task being courageously undertaken by Brazil as one of its most important war contributions is given in the latest official estimates of rubber needs and possibilities.

Extensive Storehouse

The recent curtailment of synthetic-rubber plants in the United States now under construction to 55 per cent of the volume desired by Administrator William M. Jeffers makes natural rubber doubly essential. And Brazil possesses, locked in the bark of its millions of wild trees, the world's most extensive storehouse of natural rubber.

Yet no one knows better than the rubber gatherers how long a stretch it is from rubber in the bark to tires on trucks in North Africa or on the Main Streets of the United States.

Seringüeros, as Brazilian rubber tappers are called in Portuguese, know that every one of those 50,000 tons marked out for delivery in 1943 must be accumulated drop by drop as the milky latex drips into cups at the end of slashes in the bark.

Each seringuiero must tap some 200 trees a day, often so scattered that there are only two or three trees to an acre, in order to gather 10 to 15 pounds. Many of the trees can be reached only by hacking a path with machetes through dense jungle undergrowth.

Governments Collaborate

To help individual gatherers in their arduous task, the Brazilian and United States Governments are collaborating by means unknown in the earlier rubber boom. Airports are being hewn from the jungle in order to fly food and supplies closer to the camps of seringüeros. In this work, Pan American Airways is taking an active part, as is the Airport Development Corporation that has rimmed northern South America with vital flying fields.

A special Credit Bank for Rubber has been established by Brazil.

The United States Rubber Reserve Company is charged with seeing that rubber workers receive adequate equipment, food, and attractive wages.

To a seringuiero bending over the pit where he smokes his latex as he slowly rolls it into a large ball on a pole, the figures on United States needs as outlined by the Baruch Committee would seem incredible. Even at the height of Amazonian production, early in this century, only 43,000 tons went down river to Belém and the world.

The Baruch Committee estimated military and other essential demands from July 1, 1942, to Jan. 1, 1944—with no allowance made for ordinary civilian tires—at 842,000 tons. To meet that demand, beyond existing stockpiles in the United States, 264,000 tons were needed. Imports of natural rubber were counted on to supply 53,000 tons, leaving 211,000 tons to be made up from synthetic production.

An important element in Brazil's reckoning is the long-range outlook for its wild rubber. The United States has guaranteed to make the venture economically possible for five years. In the heyday of the Amazon, its rubber fetched $3 a pound. That was about 1912. Now Washington is paying up to 48½ cents for smoked sheet rubber f. o. b. Belém. Prices run down to 18½ cents on inferior grades.

While wild rubber stages its comeback under the impetus of war demands, plantation rubber also is being tested in the Amazon. Henry Ford's plantations at Belterra and Fordlandia on the Tapajoz River are producing, although only in small quantities as yet.

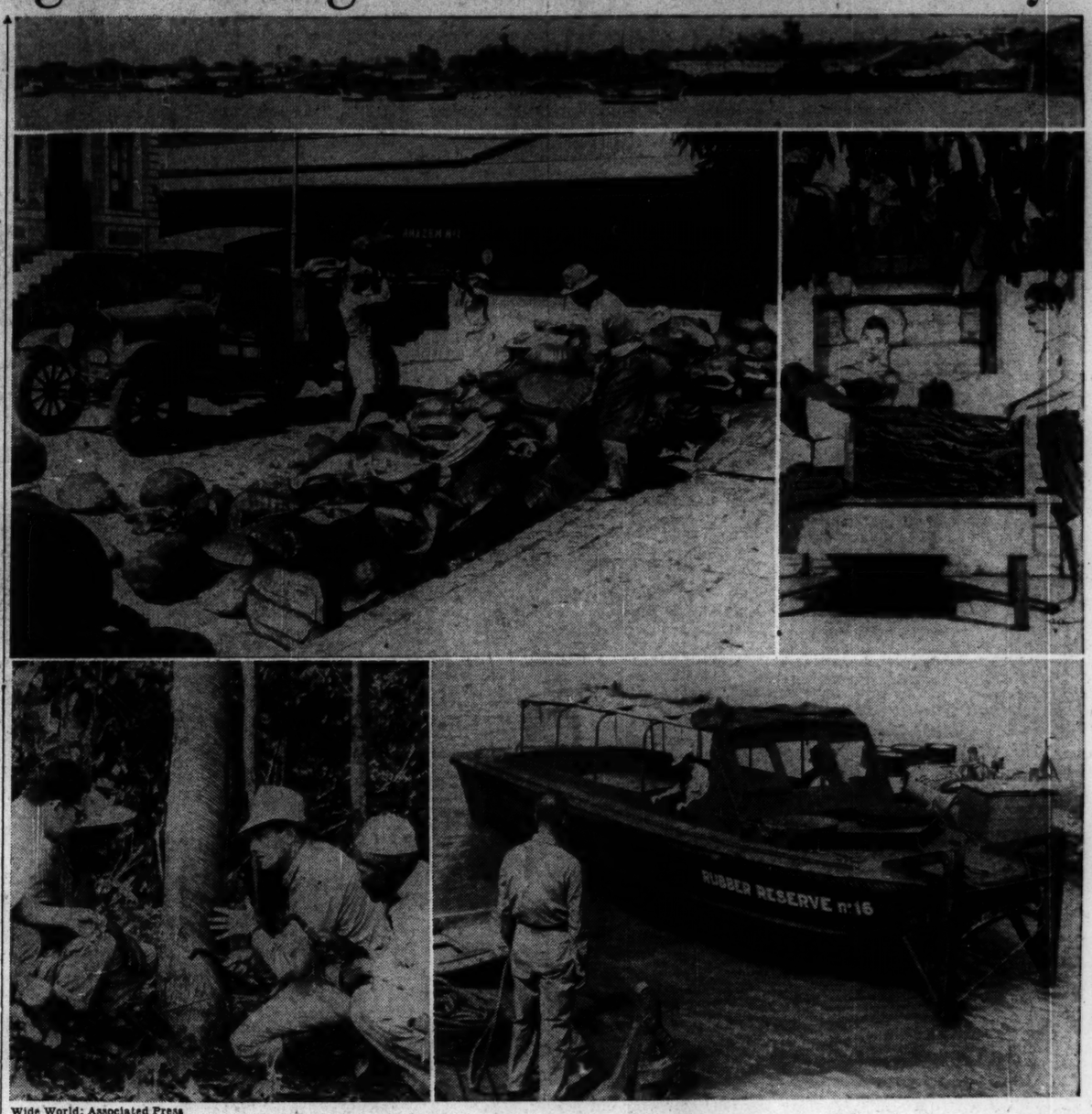
Potential Yield

As reported by my friend Henry W. Bagley of the Associated Press, who recently visited the Ford holdings, the estimated potential yield a year on 20,000 acres is 10,000 tons. Actual production in 1942 is given at 120 tons, with maximum output not scheduled before 1950.

The Far East, which took away Brazil's rubber business with plantations using Brazilian trees, can turn out more than 900,000 tons a year, most of it now in Japan's hands.

Whether Brazil ever again can by a giant rubber exporter probably will depend on the success of plantation experiments there, as well as on future developments in the Far East. Plantation rubber takes time, especially in a region not comparable to the Far East in cheapness and number of laborers.

Just now, Brazil is intent on getting out its standing rubber, and fast, without counting the cost.



Wide World; Associated Press

Amazon Teems With Action as Rubber Output Is Pushed

Across top: Typical Amazon River port scene, unnamed. Upper left: Bales of graded rubber at Manaos, Brazil, being prepared for shipment. Upper right: In a warehouse at Manaos workmen prepare sheets of crepe rubber, which develops after the crude rubber has been weighed and graded, soaked in hot water, dried about 40 days, in packages for shipment. Lower left: In the jungle country Michael Polli, Rubber Reserve technician, shows rubber workers the correct way to tap a tree. Instead of making a deep gash, the best way is to shave only a little bark to leave more tree surface. Marks on bark indicate new method which permits tapping the tree 182 days in the year. Lower right: One of the Higgins boats used by the Rubber Reserve Corporation to push barges up the Amazon. In this way supplies are transported over waters that would be dangerous for larger boats.

Japan Interns Americans and British in Shanghai

By Randall Gould
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Nipponese Army has interned virtually all American and British men, women, and children in Shanghai, putting an end at last to the farce of any claim of international management in the Japanese-controlled city.

Washington has confirmed this by a brief announcement, made by Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State. The British Government has made representations to Japan through the Swiss asking that internees be accorded reasonably decent conditions, but Washington has as yet taken no such action.

It is estimated that there are around 1,500 Americans and 4,000 Britons still in Shanghai. The internment order is understood to have included both sexes and all ages, with the only exceptions those in ill health or engaged in some sorts of essential or otherwise Japanese-favored duties.

The places of internment are stated merely as "in or about Shanghai." When the initial Shanghai internments took place last November it was believed that everyone would be gathered in. Only some 65 Americans were held, however, together with other United Nations nationals, in Shanghai and other China cities such as Canton, Tsingtao, Chefoo, and Hankow. Official announcement of the names of 154 Americans so held was made by the War Department early this month—just before it became known that the long-expected blow of general internment had fallen.

Arrests Were Far Worse

This process is to be distinguished from the arrests of American and British journalists and businessmen which began just after Pearl Harbor and were accentuated a year ago. The people so arrested were mostly held in the former Bridge House apartment building (its basement converted into a dungeon) and subjected to various forms of interrogation on the theory that they had acted as spies.

Meanwhile the general public went about its daily life with little external change. Japanese "inspectors" or "partners" appeared in all key businesses, however. Two English-language newspapers were allowed to publish under the eyes of Japanese censors. Most business firms conducted functions which were actually liquidation and trade was virtually halted. But shops and places of entertainment continued open and people were allowed to remain in their own homes, in contrast to the immediate internments which had taken place in Manila, Hong Kong and Japan.

What happened last November and was expected then to proceed on a broad scale is described in a letter just received from a Shanghai man who knew how to smuggle mail out through Free China. He thought he was to be interned then but his name did not appear on the subsequent list sent out by the Swiss. Writing on Nov. 6, 1942, he said:

"Yesterday they started putting us in internment camps. I am anxious to allay your worries about me. We are allowed to take a cot, mattress, blankets and all the food we can carry. Besides, they will allow our outside friends to send us parcels twice a month. I am ready and packed and waiting to be carried off. The rest of the men are in the same position.

Ultimate Disposal Unknown

"We don't know where we will be sent eventually, but so far they have used the Marine Barracks only, from where I imagine we will be sent out of town. . . ."

It is still too early to have any word by mail smuggled out with reference to the final internment chapter, but the foregoing coupled with certain other mail of the same period probably gives a fair picture of what has just happened—save that there must naturally be fewer friends to send in supplies, when all men and women of one's own nationality have been put into camps. A woman in Shanghai wrote of a man friend who was interned in November:

"E. M. started with two well-filled suitcases. I have just received a request from him for warm underwear and blankets. Friends are making a thick comforter, too. I sent jam, prunes and soap yesterday. Relatives of these men need not be too anxious about them. It is camp where they are and not prison, and there is a goodly company. The American Association is very much on the job with cots, mattresses, etc., donated for their use. It was through them that the request came to me from E.

"We send things to the American School and a Swiss truck delivers twice a day. The American School supplies food at present. The Swiss are an example of the verse, 'the meek shall inherit the earth.'

"If later we women go to camp, we'll have been forewarned enough to know how to prepare. . . . Later: I just delivered one steamer rug, two good woolen blankets, three cotton blankets, one pad, one pillow and one pair of warm Chinese trousers to the American Association at American School to be sent by Swiss truck to E. Every article is tagged and the entire list given a tag so chances are good that he will get them. There is an absolute oil famine at present—no margarine, no lard, no salad oil or peanut oil."

The American Association must have disintegrated under the impact of widespread repatriation but it is understood the exceptions have been made in the case of United Nations people not of Caucasian origin. Help might be expected from such friendly Chinese as still had any means, but the economic life of the whole city has deteriorated during recent months. It has even been suggested that one reason for the universal internment might be a desire to concentrate people together for better division of available supplies.

Internments Early Elsewhere

Another theory is, however, that the Japanese acted in retaliation for America's West Coast "resettlement" of both alien Japanese and American citizens of Japanese lineage—a thing much employed as propaganda capital by Japan in radio broadcasts through Asia, on the theory that it proves American hypocrisy on the matter of racial discrimination. This last theory would not, however, explain why Britons have been interned likewise.

Internments were apparently virtually universal from the outset in the smaller China cities. The official lists sent out in connection with the November internments at Chefoo and elsewhere showed that women as well as men were rounded up, contrary to the practice in Shanghai where the larger American and British populations set up a more complex problem.

There seems no reason to believe the internment process means that Japan will not finally agree to further repatriation, although the process has dragged interminably since the arrival of the Gripsholm with an initial shipment last August. The State Department's latest proposal to Japan, sent out through the Swiss some time ago and with no reply received as yet, is believed to have provided for a possibility of three more repatriation sailings. At the same time the Swiss are understood to have been assembling together and transmitting the names of Americans selected for first repatriation when th process starts again.

The Gripsholm has lain in the Hudson under continued charter for many months and recently the Red Cross changed its relief packages, taking up 100,000 cubic feet of space, in order to substitute fresh food and other articles. This and certain other events have been taken as signs that officials think another repatriation agreement may be near at hand.

There have been recent rumors, without clear foundation, that on the next repatriation it may be possible to include some Americans from the Philippines, although on the first ship the Philippines were ignored—aside from a few people not resident there, and especially sent up to Shanghai by the Japanese—on the theory that while Uncle Sam claims Philippine jurisdiction there can be no question of "repatriating Americans from American soil."

Italy's '42 Harvest Below Expectations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Large acreages were planted to foodstuffs in Italy during 1942 but the harvests were disappointing, trade reports recently informed the United States Department of Commerce.

Rations of potatoes are now being maintained at the maximum of a little over two pounds a week. Farmers used a large portion of the crop as animal feed. Some reach bootleg markets.

The cereal position is not favorable because of unsatisfactory deliveries. The corn crop is about 10 per cent below normal and practically all will have to be used as bread.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Lydia and the Merry-Go-Round

By Elizabeth Coatsworth
Author of "Away Goes Sally," "The Littlest House," "Houseboat Summer," etc.

The Story Starts Here

It was a rainy day, but Father had taken Jean, Lydia and Mark for a picnic at Nantasket. They sat on benches, on a long hotel verandah facing the beach, and ate their sandwiches, brownies and bananas, and drank their milk. Then they began to explore the places around. Just across the street was the amusement park, partly awakened from its winter's sleep.

Here and there in the amusement park a few cars, glossy with the rain, waited by the curbs. Some of the windows were opened, showing trays of salt-water taffy, postcards, cones with kewpie dolls of celluloid tied to the handles, and beautiful candied apples on sticks. But the best thing was the old-fashioned music from the old-fashioned merry-go-round.

There were two merry-go-rounds at Nantasket. One was new and played jazz music. Its horses were all very fresh looking, too, and it was in the open under a canopy. But the old-fashioned merry-go-round was in a wooden pavilion, with benches along its walls for the parents to wait on.

The woman who sold tickets stood in a stand shaped like a chariot, and the music was a hurdy-gurdy, but had bells, too, which rang often. The horses had more spirit, the children thought, though some of them had lost most of their tails, which were made of real horse hair. At some time the straps which held the stirrups had been worn out and cut off. They had never been replaced, but the reins were there, and all the painted caparisons. There were candied apples for sale at the entrance.

Father bought the children each an apple and a ticket.

"Are you old enough to ride alone?" he asked Mark. Mark looked at him in silence and scrambled into the saddle of the rearingest horse like a little monkey. Jean chose the only black horse, and Lydia a small gray horse which she felt sorry for because it seemed to know that it needed painting. The three horses were in three different parts of the merry-go-round, giving their riders each a lonely feeling. No one else was riding but a mother with her baby girl in one of the chariots.

The music began, the horses turned slowly and then faster, and the children waved as they swept by, sitting very straight in their saddles, holding the reins in one hand and their bright apples in the other.

Rain was forgotten, or only seemed a curtain for chivalric dreams. Round and round endlessly, the horses went. After what seemed like a long time, the man who had been tending the machinery in the center swung on to the platform and collected the five tickets. Then he returned to the little hollow space in the center, and after some time more the horses slowed down and finally came to a halt.

Three eager children ran to Father, three pairs of eyes asked:

"Oh, may we? May we ride again?"

"You may have three rides," said Father. "I'll buy a newspaper."

On the second ride the merry-go-round had quite a few people on it. Three big girls in slacks drifted in, and a father and mother who rode beside their two little girls. Then there was a little boy with a tin pail dripping water on everything, and a brother and sister, and a big girl with a little girl.

Jean and Lydia and Mark managed by quick work to get the horses they had ridden the first time. Again the music with its bells sounded, and the ring of horses pursued one another in their endless round and the children waved.

The third ride began more like the first. The little boy with the pail rode again and there was a new man standing beside the horse his child was riding on. Again Jean and Lydia and Mark managed to secure their especial steeds, and the rain drummed far off on the roof overhead, and the music and the bells began, and the rearing horses rose and fell, each on his rod of polished brass.

Father was reading his paper when something made him look up. There was the merry-go-round, turning neither faster nor slower, and the man in his shirt sleeves collecting tickets as usual, but as he looked he saw Lydia scramble from her horse, run toward the edge of the circling platform, and leap wildly for the floor of the pavilion.

The motion of the merry-go-round threw her off her balance and she rolled over and over and then scrambled to her feet. Father jumped to his feet and she ran up to him in a panic. No one could cry so quickly as Lydia. Her face was already wet with tears.

"What happened?" Father asked. "Are you all right? Why did you jump off, dear?"

Lydia sobbed, "I lost my ticket and the man was coming for it and I was so scared, and I jumped off!"

Father could scarcely believe his ears.

"You jumped off for nothing but that?" he repeated. "Why, Lydia, you're too old to do anything so silly. If you had just told the man, I would have bought you another ticket."

Lydia's sobbing quieted down and she was soon sitting beside father watching the others. She knew that she had lost half a ride and that when the merry-go-round stopped they would go home.

Father was not at all pleased with her. She would never have a chance now to ride the little gray horse and let it feel again that there was someone who preferred it to any of the others, no matter how rearing and caparisoned they might be.

The merry-go-round stopped and Jean ran up, eager to hear what had happened, but Mark never budged from his saddle.

"Mark!" Father called, "Come along! We're going home now."

But Mark never budged.

"Come along," Father called again. "You've had your three rides!"

Mark held up one sticky hand and showed a pink ticket.

"Mine," he said, and returned his gaze happily to his horse's ears and blowing mane.

Father walked nearer.

"Where did you get that ticket?" he asked.

"Lydia dropped it," explained Mark.

So that was what had happened to poor Lydia's ticket! Father looked at Mark, in the saddle above him, so elated at finding a ticket; at Jean eager as a greyhound for his word; at Lydia looking at him with a hope dawning in her eyes.

"All right," he agreed. "We'll make it four rides," and just then the music began again.

The two little girls
In their gay fresh dresses,
With their serious faces
And their blackberry tresses,

Are riding painted horses
On an old merry-go-round,
Circling, circling, circling
To a sweet enchanted sound.

They are sitting in their saddles
As a bird sits in a tree,
And the way they hold their bridle reins
Is romance and chivalry,

With their eyes upon the distance
And a light and easy seat.
No one will ever know the joy
The children ride to meet.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Round and round the horses went—a drawing by Marguerite Davis.

Bluebird Sings of Spring

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew
Authors of "Flat Tail," "Each in His Way," etc.

It had been a long stormy winter. Though March was now almost half gone, white patches of snow still showed on the northern slopes of the hills, and noisy winds, that seemed to blow from every direction at once, made the trees in the forest bend and sway. Day after day, the cold continued. It seemed that spring would never come.

Then one morning, out in the thicket somewhere, a cheery little voice was raised. "Faraway, faraway, faraway" it called, again and again, in a song that was full of warmth and gladness.

Only a bluebird could sing like that on a March morning.

He was perched on the stump of an old fallen tree, a bright little bit of color in the drab world around him. The feathers on his back and head were pale blue, like the sky in spring, and his breast was a warm reddish brown.

Homes to Let

"Faraway, faraway, faraway," he called again. This time his mate answered from a near-by bush, and together they flew off across the meadows to an apple orchard they knew of, where there were old trees with knotholes and dark little cavities in their trunks and branches.

It was just the kind of place for a pair of bluebirds to look for a home. What did it matter if the day was cold! Spring would soon be here, they knew. They did not want to miss a single day of it. That was why they had hurried back from the South, ahead of the other birds.

It was not time, just yet, for them to build their nest. But half the fun of beginning housekeeping, they thought, was in looking for a house to live in.

And so they flew busily about from tree to tree, peeping into every knothole and mysterious crevice, even poking their heads boldly in through the woodpeckers' small, round doorways.

There were suitable homes in plenty, here in the old orchard. Each new place they found seemed to them pleasanter than any of the others they had seen.

South Wind's Turn

But all their bustling about was only make-believe. When the time came for them to build a nest, there would be no delay about it. A hole in some old stump or fence post would seem to them the finest home in the world, when a nest was made and four or five blue eggs were inside it.

The two little birds were very happy when they thought of this nest, and they knew they would not have long to wait before building it. A few more days now, and the last of the snow would be gone from the hillside. The south wind would come, bringing soft, warm days.

And then, when the buds were opening and the willow trees were showing their first new green, there would come a glad little song from the thicket. "Faraway, faraway, faraway."

And all the forest creatures would know for sure that winter was over at last.

(Watch for the first of our spring nature series, on the first Monday in April—about "The Tadpole that Wanted to Know.")

Drawn by Elsa Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

Bluebirds herald spring

Answer to Last Puzzle Corner

Charade: Ant-hem.

Windflowers in The Wood

In spring, the creamy white bells of the windflowers open in the shadows of the wood, and dance to the music of the wind. This is the wind fairies' playground, and on sunny evenings in April—so the wood folk say—the fairies may be seen playing hide-and-seek among the flowers, sliding down their slender stems, and chasing each other over the moss.

But April is a month of tears as well as smiles, and when the sun goes behind the clouds, and a stillness comes over the wood, the raindrops begin to patter on the leaves, and the fairies fly to the windflowers for shelter. They creep inside the little bells, and the petals close over them and protect them till the storm has passed.

If you visit the woods on a still, wet evening in April, and see the windflowers hanging motionless with their petals closed, step softly—the fairies may be asleep inside.

H. J. W.

Jack Horner's Party

Come in and Join the Fun

Our February party was bigger than the one we had in January; boys and girls from 17 states sent in pictures and stories. What fun it was watching them come in!

The boys and girls enjoy the parties too. Here is what some of them have written to tell us:

"I like the stories and pictures the little children have made for the Jack Horner Party," wrote Kay Truedson, five, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

"Ann is five years old and very enthusiastic about the Jack Horner Party," wrote her mother, Mrs. Arnold Exo, of Orlando, Florida.

"I read about your party in the Monitor and, since I love to draw pictures, I was very interested," wrote Barbara Fields, five, of Seattle, Washington.

Eight of the children have pulled plums from Jack Horner's pie.

Rabbits on the Lawn

I would like to tell you about five little wild rabbits we found on our lawn. They were in a hole in the ground lined with fur. Their nest was so well hidden, the lawn mower was run over it without injury to the babies.

When we found them, they were almost big enough to leave. In fact that was how we happened to notice them—they were getting so big for such a tiny nest—as they moved about under the fur blanket Mother rabbit had covered them with. I don't think I ever saw so cute a sight as they were, all curled up together.

I like the "Betsy and Billy" stories. My brother Bill Rhea likes the ones about birds and animals. He likes to watch bugs.

Carmen Sue Hewitt, six,
of Osawatomie, Kansas

Man in the Moon

Once upon a time there was a man in the moon. Every night the man in the moon was a nice fellow and nice and bright, and the people liked that very much because they could go skating in the moonlight.

Then one night the moon was not very bright. In fact, it was not even up. They were very unhappy, they could not go skating. They had no light for a whole month because the moon was away. Some of the people thought that he had gone on his vacation, or, perhaps, that he had gone to bed for the winter. The people were very cross with the moon. They had a notion to go up to the moon some night and tell him he was making everybody unhappy, but they did not know where to find him, so, of course, no one did.

Then one night the moon was up, the people were so happy, and the fairies from the forest were dancing around the moon because they were so happy too. So every night the fairies danced around the moon. The people called the fairies stars. And the moon, the stars, and the people lived very happily ever after.

Joyce Sherman, eight,
of Riverside, Connecticut.

Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln was born in Kentucky. He lived in a one-room log cabin. He loved the forest, and he split rails. He studied the Bible. And he walked miles to get a match and borrow a book. He grew to be a tall and thin man, but nice.

When he walked the streets, people admired him. He worked in a store and studied by night. He studied law and later became a President of the United States. He freed the slaves during the Civil War. He helped a little pig out of the mud. He put two ugly baby birds back in their nest, in his best clothes. While he was in a theater, a man shot him in the back. The next morning he passed on.

Rhea Beldens, ten,
of Compton, California.

Visit to the Zoo

A monkey was pulling another's tail, and that one fell on a plate and hit his head. We saw birds, raccoons and a bear. The raccoons looked as if they had masks on. The bird I liked was a humming bird; the love birds were pretty too. There was water running into a tub for the bear. It was fun to watch him plunge in and shake himself as he climbed out.

When we were riding home through the park, we saw a deer and an elk. The elk had long crooked horns. We saw an ostrich inside a hedge. This bird looks like a fluffy ball going around on stilts. There were three flying squirrels chasing each other in the branches of the trees.

Linda NcNeely, ten,
of Dunellen, New Jersey.

These Were at the Party, Too

The following girls and boys have also sent in very nice stories: April Vollmer, seven, Portchester, New York; Joyce Lee Livermore, eight, Sargent, Nebraska; Robert Siegmund, nine, Tucson, Arizona; Betty M. Jones, ten, Corsicana, Texas; Marjorie Anna Robbins, ten, East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania; and Ronda Mae Lapidus, eleven, Medford, Massachusetts.

Four of the children—two girls and two boys—sent pictures that pulled plums from the pie. We shall publish their pictures next Monday.

Farm Machine Ration Hit At Corn Belt Conference

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 15 (AP)—Gov. B. B. Hickenlooper of Iowa today told a conference of Corn Belt governors that Federal regulations on the rationing of farm marchinery are "impractical to the point of foolishness."

In an address prepared for the one-day 12-state meeting, called to weigh farm manpower and machinery problems in the light of increased food-production goals, Governor Hickenlooper said:

"There are several thousand combines in storage in various manufacturing plants in the country that could have been available last fall and are needed now. But under the rationing program they were not released.

"One company alone has 1,094 now on hand that it cannot sell. Other farm machinery, tractors, plows, harrows, hoes, binders, and other equipment are frozen or the so-called pattern for their release for sale is impractical to the point of foolishness."

Case of Rotary Hoes

Governor Hickenlooper also told of a company which he said received authority for distribution of 470 rotary hoes, an implement "widely used in the Corn Belt but not used in hilly or mountainous country."

"Experience recommended 101 of these for Indiana," he said. "The Government allotted 19. Experience allotted four for Georgia, the Government allotted 36."

He accused Government officials of "fatal delays" in granting permission for the manufacture of some types of machinery.

"For units on the market this year, permission should have been given last July but it was withheld until sometime in October. Thereafter orders had to be placed for steel. Many companies have not yet received steel for their 1943 production and it is late, very late, probably too late."

He recommended release of increased materials for farm machinery manufacture. "Equitable sale of all completed units on hand," notification of authority for manufacture for any year by July of the preceeding year," and "elimination of conflicting authority and confusion within the departments having charge of this program."

Program Lacking

Governor Hickenlooper said in an earlier statement that the farmer is "rapidly approaching the planting season and no practical or consistent program for the protection of our labor and machinery supply with which to produce these increased crops has ben laid down in Washington."

He declared "an enormous acreage of crops still remains unharvested throughout the Middle West for lack of machinery to do the job."

He said it "will be impossible to increase production if labor is further curtailed and the output of machinery lessened."

Here for the conference was Harrison E. Spangler, Republican National Chairman. He came, he said, "as an observer."

An Iowa State College survey released on the eve of the conference estimated that there are 70,000 fewer workers on the farms of this State now than in 1940.

Three years ago, the study said, the estimated Iowa agricultural labor supply totaled 393,000 compared with 323,000 this year. The gross loss was computed at 141,500 workers, about half to the armed services and the other half to war industries. Part of the decline was offset by new workers moving in to fill the gaps.

States represented are Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Ohio, Wisconsin and Iowa.

P. T. A. Nominations Filed at Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 13 — Mrs. James K. Lytle of Los Angeles, Calif., has been nominated for the presidency of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, parent body of the nation's 28,000 parent-teacher associations with 2,685,000 members.

Other nominees include Mrs. L. W. Hughes, Arlington, Tenn., for First Vice-President; Mrs. H. S. Klein, Huntington, W. Va., for Secretary; and J. W. Faust, East Orange, N. J., for Treasurer. Voting is not limited to the nominees presented by the nominating committee.

The term of office is three years. The election, because the national convention scheduled for May has been canceled, will be held by mail ballot of delegates of the state P. T. A. Congresses. Balloting will begin April 25 and close on May 11. The tabulation will be on May 12, and results will be announced at the meeting of the Board of Managers scheduled in Chicago at that time.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Cambridgeshire
Wisbech: Church Building, Museum Square, 3 p. m., May 15.

Derbyshire
Derby: Central Hall, Exchange Street, 7 p. m., May 13.

Lancashire
Blackpool: 3 p. m., May 2.

Northamptonshire
Northampton: Town Hall, May 11.

Sussex
Brighton (auspices First Church, Hove): The Dome, 3 p. m., April 4.
Horsham: Town Hall, 7 p. m., May 10.

Warwickshire
Birmingham (First Church): Town Hall, 6:30 p. m., May 10.

Yorkshire
Bradford (Third Church): Co-operative Hall, 25 Southgate, 7:30 p. m., May 14.
Huddersfield: Theater Royal, Ramsden Street, 3 p. m., May 9.

Scotland

Lanarkshire
Glasgow (Third Church): Cosmo Cinema, Rose Street, 3 p. m., May 2.

United States

California
Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., March 23.
Inglewood (First Church): Church Auditorium, Grevillea and Kelso Streets, 3 p. m., March 21.
Lodi: Lodi Union High School, 3 p. m., March 21.
Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 8 p. m., March 22.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 724 South Hope Street, 12:10 p. m., March 25.
Los Angeles (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 8 p. m., March 26.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., March 23.
Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-eighth Street and Gramercy Place, 3 p. m., March 27.
Montebello: Church Edifice, 149 South Park Avenue, 8 p. m., March 26.
San Francisco (auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist): Civic Auditorium, Grove and Larkin Streets, 2 p. m., March 21.
Santa Cruz: Mission Hill Junior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 21.
Van Nuys (Twelfth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 14654 Hamlin Street, 8 p. m., March 25.

Colorado
Longmont: Longmont High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 21.

District of Columbia
Washington (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 3505 Sixteenth Street, N. W., 8 p. m., March 26.

Florida
Delray Beach: High School Auditorium, 7:15 p. m., March 31.
Melbourne: Melbourne High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 21.
Orlando: Church Edifice, Rosalind Avenue and Wall Street, 8 p. m., March 23.

Georgia
Atlanta (First Church): Church Edifice, Peachtree and Fifteenth Streets, 8 p. m., March 23.
Macon: Church Auditorium, Georgia Avenue and North Arlington Place, 8:15 p. m., March 26.

Illinois
Barrington: Church Edifice, 421 East Main Street, 3:30 p. m., March 21.
Berwyn: Berwyn Masonic Temple, 3310 South Oak Park Avenue, 3:30 p. m., March 21.
Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4946 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., March 23.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2040 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 22.
Chicago (Twelfth Church): Church Edifice, 635 Grace Street, 8 p. m., March 27.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 201 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., March 22.
Joliet: Church Edifice, Sherman Street and Second Avenue, 8 p. m., March 23.
Litchfield: Church Hall, 106 East Kirkham Street, 3 p. m., March 21.
Morris: Church Auditorium, Franklin and Jefferson Streets, 3 p. m., March 21.

Kentucky
Fulton: Basement, First Methodist Church, Carr Street, 8 p. m., March 23. (Note change of place).

Massachusetts
Newton: Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m., March 23.

Michigan
Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, near Jefferson Avenue, 8 p. m., March 23.
Kalamazoo (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 22.
Ypsilanti: City High School, 3:30 p. m., March 21.

Missouri
Columbia: Tiger Hotel Ballroom, 3 p. m., March 21.
Kansas City (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Wornall Road and Sixty-sixth Street Terrace, 8 p. m., March 25.
St. Louis (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, Skinker Road and Wydown Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 23.
University City: Church Auditorium, 6900 Delmar Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 25.

Montana
Billings: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 23.
Bozeman: Joyce Theater, 219 East Main Street, 8 p. m., March 22.
Great Falls: Civic Center Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 25.

New Jersey
Dumont: Dumont High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 21.
Merchantville: The Park Theater, Park and Maple Avenues, 3:30 p. m., March 21.
Orange: Church Edifice, 24 Cleveland Street, 8:15 p. m., March 25.

New York
Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., March 22.
Hempstead: Church Edifice, Fulton and Hilton Avenues, 8:30 p. m., March 22.
Mt. Vernon: Westchester Woman's Club, 110 Crary Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 23.
New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 520 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., March 25.

North Carolina
Salisbury: A. T. Allen School, East Innes Street, 3:30 p. m., March 21.

North Dakota
Bismarck: City Auditorium, 201 Sixth Street, afternoon, March 21.

Ohio
Columbus (Second Church): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 25.
Cuyahoga Falls: Cuyahuga Falls High School Auditorium, Fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., March 25.
Dayton (First Church): Church Edifice, Sawmill and Rubicon Roads, 8:15 p. m., March 26.
Elyria: Elyria High School Auditorium, Sixth Street, west of Middle Avenue, 8 p. m., March 26.
Greenville: Memorial Hall, West Fourth Street, 8 p. m., March 25.

Oklahoma
Cushing: City Library, 215 North Steele, 8 p. m., March 22.
Hobart: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 23.

Pennsylvania
Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., March 26.
Sewickley: High School Auditorium, Harbaugh and Peebles Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 25.
Washington: Church Edifice, West Beau and South Franklin Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 26.

Tennessee
Jackson: 3 p. m., March 21.
Nashville (Second Church): War Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 25.

Texas
Austin: Church Edifice, 110 West Fourteenth Street, 8 p. m., March 23.
San Angelo: Cactus Hotel Ballroom, 8 p. m., March 25.
San Benito: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 25.
Sweetwater: City Hall Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., March 26.
Temple: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 22.
Waco: Church Edifice, Eleventh Street and Columbus Avenue, 3 p. m., March 21.

Washington
Clarkston: Smith Hall, Sixth Street, 8 p. m., March 26.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts
Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on March 21; April 4, 18; May 2, 16, 30.

Eastern States

Georgia
Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on March 21; April 4, 18; May 2, 16, 30.

New York
New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on March 21.
New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on April 4, 18; May 2, 16
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on March 21; April 4, 18; May 2, 16.

North Carolina
Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on April 25.

Central States

Iowa
Des Moines—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHO, on March 21, 28.

Ohio
Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 615kc, on March 21; April 4, 18; May 2, 16.

Pacific Coast

California
Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on March 21; April 4, 18; May 2, 16, 30.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on April 4; May 2.

Washington
Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRAC, 1150kc, on March 21; April 4, 18; May 2, 16, 30.

Canada

Ontario
Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on March 21; April 4, 18; May 2, 16, 30.

Territories

Hawaii
Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 850kc, on March 21; April 18; May 16.

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NAME ----------
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Bruins Wait to See Play-Off Opponent

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the tightest National Hockey League races in years—if not the tightest—comes to an end this week with the whole circuit awaiting the final games of the season on Thursday to learn the make-up of the Stanley Cup series.

Over the past week end Toronto did nail down third place, to go along with Detroit's first and Boston's second, but the fourth and final spot is still to be decided between Chicago Black Hawks and Montreal Canadiens. On Thursday Chicago plays in Detroit while Canadiens are home to Rangers, and if Black Hawks get anything less than a victory while Montreal is winning, Canadiens are in. If the two clubs by any chance should finish tied in points, Montreal would be awarded fourth place because it has won more games.

Wind Up Tomorrow

In Boston the Bruins close out their regular season tomorrow night against New York Rangers in the fourth and final game they will play for the Red Cross. The Bruins' management is hoping for a crowd large enough to ensure a check for $50,000 for the relief organization, which is now in the midst of its annual drive. Receipts from the past three games total $36,118.56, and in order to reach their goal the B's must have a crowd of approximately 13,000 on hand.

The Bruins, despite the fact that their second-place position is secure, will be interested in both their game tomorrow night and the two games Thursday. Against Rangers Bill Cowley will have his last chance to make a bid for the scoring championship, in which he saw his lead wiped out over the week end by the Bentley brothers of Chicago.

In two games this past week Cowley picked up two assists to total 25 goals and 44 assists for 69 points, while an unofficial tabulation credits Doug Bentley with 33 goals and 40 assists for 73 points, and Max Bentley with 26 goals and 44 assists for 70 points. Doug has already tied Cooney Weiland's league mark for total points, while both Cowley and Max are just one assist away from equaling Bill's record for assists.

Opening Opponent

The Bruins' interest in the two games Thursday centers around the fact that the winner of fourth place will be their opening play-off opponent. Practically to a man the B's would prefer playing Canadiens, both because they feel they can beat the Flying Frenchmen and because the travel problem would not be so arduous. Over the season Bruins beat Canadiens five times and Chicago only three. They lost four games to each and played one tie with Montreal and three with Hawks. The B's open their best-of-seven series here Sunday and Tuesday, then go away for two. If more games are needed, home appearances will be alternated.

Toronto wound up its season in a burst of glory by twice beating Detroit on the week end, by having its rookie, Gaye Stewart, win the Calder Cup, and with a new record for goals in its locker. Leafs scored 198 goals as compared to the former mark of 179 established by the Bruins of 1929-30. The Bruins of this season have also passed that mark with 184 tallies, and there is a possibility that both Chicago, with 174, and Montreal, with 175, may do likewise.

Over the Blue Line

The Bruins have announced that Gretchen Merrill, 1943 national ladies' singles figure skating champion from The Skating Club of Boston, will skate between the first and second periods of tomorrow night's game . . . As usual the Garden will be decorated with Red Cross banners and the Bruins will wear their special jerseys.

Leads do not seem to mean anything this season . . . It appears a team has a better chance if it gets behind early in the game . . . Over the week end Canadiens had a 3-1 advantage Saturday night and a 4-1 lead against the Bruins last night, yet wound up in two ties . . . Detroit scored first against Toronto Saturday, while Chicago scored first and built up a 4-2 advantage against New York last night only to come out on the short end of the score at the final bell.

Harvey Jackson, although handicapped by an injured foot, scored Boston's first goal last night . . . Two newcomers from Providence, Oscar Aubuchon and Ab De Marco, each accounted for one, while Don Gallinger came up with his 13th tally of the season . . . Gordie Drillon got two for Canadiens, which with his three of Saturday brings him to 27 for the winter—only three less than Coach Irvin predicted he would get.

Dit Clapper came up with one of his best games of the season . . . Defensively he was immense, stopping almost as many shots as Frankie Brimsek, while offensively he was credited with three assists . . . Brimmie had 42 saves to 20 for Paul Bibeault.

Tomorrow night the local writers meet at the Manger to vote for the Dufresne Trophy, awarded to the Boston player considered most outstanding on home ice . . . Last year it was awarded to the three Krauts . . . Manager Art Ross tried Busher, Cowley, and Herb Cain as a line for two periods, but moved Art Jackson up and put Cain to centering for Aubuchon and Calladine in the final stanza.

Official American League Schedule, 1943

	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS	AT DETROIT	AT CLEVELAND	AT WASHINGTON	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT NEW YORK	AT BOSTON	ABROAD
CHICAGO		Apr. 21, 22, 24, 25, 26 June 22, 23 Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13	June 9, 10, 12, 13, 13 Aug. 6, 7, 8, 8 Sept. 6, 6	May 3, 4, 5, 6 June 25, 26, 27, 27 Sept. 2, 4, 5	May 29, 30, 30 July 27, 28, 29, 30 Sept. 26, 26, 27, 28	May 28, 27, 28 July 31, Aug. 1, 1, 2 Sept. 22, 23, 24, 25	May 31, 31, June 1, 2 July 24, 25, 25, 26 Sept. 29, 30	June 3, 4, 5, 6, 6 July 21, 22, 23, 23 Oct. 2, 3	Decoration Day at New York Labor Day at Detroit
ST. LOUIS	Apr. 30, May 1, 2, 2 June 15, 16, 17 Sept. 17, 18, 19, 19		Apr. 27, 28, 29 June 18, 19, 20, 20 Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5	June 9, 10, 12, 13, 13 Aug. 6, 7, 8, 8 Sept. 6, 6	May 26, 27, 28 July 31, Aug. 1, 1, 2, 2 Sept. 22, 23, 24	May 29, 30, 30 July 27, 28, 29, 30 Sept. 26, 26, 27, 28	June 3, 4, 5, 6, 6 July 21, 22, 23 Oct. 1, 2, 2	May 31, 31, June 1, 2 July 24, 25, 25, 26 Sept. 29, 29, 30	Decoration Day at Boston Labor Day at Cleveland
DETROIT	May 7, 8, 9, 9 July 15, 17, 18, 18 Sept. 13, 14, 15	May 4, 5, 6 June 25, 26, 27, 27 Aug. 27, 28, 29, 29		Apr. 21, 22, 24, 25, 25 June 15, 16, 17 Sept. 17, 18, 19	June 3, 4, 5, 6, 6 July 21, 22, 22, 23 Oct. 2, 3	May 31, 31, June 1, 2 July 24, 25, 25, 26 Sept. 29, 29, 30	May 26, 27, 28 July 31, Aug. 1, 1, 3 Sept. 22, 23, 24, 25	May 29, 30, 30 July 28, 28, 29, 30 Sept. 26, 26, 27, 28	Decoration Day at Philadelphia
CLEVELAND	Apr. 27, 28, 29 June 16, 19, 20, 20 Aug. 27, 28, 29, 29	May 7, 8, 9, 9 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Sept. 13, 14, 15	Apr. 30, May 1, 2, 2 June 22, 23, 24 Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12		May 31, 31, June 1, 2 July 24, 25, 25, 26 Sept. 29, 29, 30	June 3, 4, 5, 6, 6 July 21, 22, 23 Oct. 1, 2, 3	May 29, 30, 30 July 27, 28, 29, 30 Sept. 26, 26, 27, 28	May 26, 27, 28 July 31, Aug. 1, 1, 3 Sept. 22, 23, 24, 25	Decoration Day at Washington
WASHINGTON	May 21, 22, 23, 23 June 30, Jul 1, 2 Aug. 18, 19, 20, 21	May 17, 18, 19, 20 July 3, 4, 4 Aug. 22, 22, 24, 25	May 15, 16, 16 July 5, 5, 6, 7 Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14	May 13, 13, 14 July 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 Aug. 15, 15, 16		April 25, 25 May 4, 5, 6 June 18, 19 Sept. 10, 11, 12, 12	April 21, 22, 24 June 20, 20, 22, 23 Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5	June 9, 10, 12, 13, 13 Aug. 6, 7, 8, 8 Sept. 6, 6	July 5 at Detroit Labor Day at Boston
PHILADELPHIA	May 18, 19, 20 July 3, 4, 4 Aug. 22, 22, 23, 24, 25	May 21, 22, 23, 23 June 30, July 1, 2 Aug. 18, 19, 20, 21	May 12, 13, 14 July 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 Aug. 15, 15, 17	May 15, 16, 16 July 5, 5, 6, 7 Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14	April 20 April 27, 28, 29 June 25, 26, 27, 27 Aug. 28, 29, 29		May 7, 8, 9, 9 July 16, 17, 18, 18 Sept. 14, 15, 16	Apr. 30, May 1, 2, 2 June 15, 16, 17, 17	June 17 at Boston July 5 at Cleveland
NEW YORK	May 12, 13, 14 July 8, 10, 11, 11 Aug. 15, 15, 16, 17	May 15, 16, 16 July 5, 5, 6, 7 Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14	May 17, 18, 19, 20 July 3, 4, 4 Aug. 22, 22, 24, 25	May 21, 22, 23, 23 June 30, Jul 1, 2 Aug. 18, 19, 20, 21	Apr. 30, May 1, 2, 2 June 14, 15, 16, 17 Sept. 17, 19, 19	June 10, 11, 12, 13, 13 Aug. 6, 7, 8, 8 Sept. 6, 6		Sept. 3, 4, 5 Apr. 27, 28, 29 June 25, 26, 27, 27 Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12	July 5 at St. Louis Labor Day at Philadelphia
BOSTON	May 15, 16, 16 July 5, 5, 6, 7 Aug. 11, 12, 13, 14	May 12, 13, 14 July 9, 10, 11, 11 Aug. 15, 15, 16, 17	May 21, 22, 23, 23 June 30, Jul 1, 2 Aug. 18, 19, 20, 21	May 17, 18, 19, 20 July 3, 4, 4 Aug. 22, 22, 24, 25	May 7, 8, 9, 9 July 15, 16, 17, 18, 18 Sept. 14, 15	Apr. 21, 22, 24 June 20, 20, 22, 23, 24 Sept. 18, 19, 19	April 25 May 3, 4, 5, 6 June 18, 19 Aug. 28, 29, 30, 31		July 5 at Chicago
AT HOME	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 5	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 5	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 5 Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 5 Labor Day	10 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day Labor Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays Decoration Day June 17 Labor Day	

Night Games

CHICAGO
May 15, with Boston; May 21, with Washington; June 15, with St. Louis; June 18, with Cleveland; July 3, with Philadelphia; July 8, with New York; July 15, with Detroit; Aug. 11, with Boston; Aug. 16, with New York; Aug. 20, with Washington; Aug. 24, with Philadelphia; Aug. 27, with Cleveland; Sept. 13, with Detroit; Sept. 17, with St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS
May 21, with Philadelphia; June 22, with Chicago; June 25, with Detroit; June 30, with Philadelphia; July 3, with Washington; July 6, with New York; July 9, with Boston; July 16, with Cleveland; Aug. 12, with New York; Aug. 16, with Boston; Aug. 24, with Washington; Aug. 27, with Detroit; Sept. 10, with Chicago; Sept. 14, with Cleveland.

CLEVELAND
May 12, with Washington; May 18, with Boston; June 10, with St. Louis; June 15, with Detroit; June 25, with Chicago; June 30, with New York; July 6, with Philadelphia; July 9, with Washington; Aug. 6, with St. Louis; Aug. 11, with Philadelphia; Aug. 19, with New York; Aug. 24, with Boston; Sept. 2, with Chicago; Sept. 17, with Detroit.

WASHINGTON
May 7, with Boston; May 26, with St. Louis; May 27, with St. Louis; May 29, with Chicago; June 1, with Cleveland; June 2, with Cleveland; June 3, with Detroit; June 4, with Detroit; June 15, with New York; June 16, with New York; June 25, with Philadelphia; June 26, with Philadelphia; July 15, with Boston; July 22, with Detroit (2) T-N; July 26, with Cleveland; July 27, with Chicago; July 28, with Chicago; Aug. 3, with St. Louis; Aug. 28, with Philadelphia; Sept. 14, with Boston; Sept. 17, with New York.

PHILADELPHIA
May 27, with Chicago; June 1, with Detroit; June 4, with Cleveland; June 11, with New York; June 18, with Washington; June 22, with Boston; June 23, with Boston; July 22, with Cleveland; July 26, with Detroit; July 28, with St. Louis; July 29, with St. Louis; Aug. 2, with Chicago; Aug. 6, with New York; Sept. 10, with Washington.

All Star Game Tuesday, July 13, 1943, at Philadelphia

Braves List 22 Players; Sox Open Here April 27

Manager Casey Stengel of the Braves today checked into the Hotel Kenmore.

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

There was a definite hint of baseball—the big league variety—in the Hub's spring-like atmosphere today. Fans in this sector had before them the official 1943 American League schedule, the Braves' new roster and the news that several Red Sox, including Manager Joe Cronin, already had started preliminary training in Tufts indoor cage at Medford.

The fundamental features of the A. L. schedule are similar to those of the National, printed a week ago. That is, the eastern clubs will make just three trips West, instead of four, thereby cutting many Pullman miles from their books.

Long Series

With the teams playing the usual 154 games, the Red Sox will play a number of four and five-game series at Fenway Park, as they did a few years back. The Cronins are favored with three holiday dates, meeting the Tigers on May 30, the Athletics on June 17 and the Senators Sept. 6, Labor Day. The Sox open at Fenway April 27, with the Yankees the visitors.

The Braves roster, lean like all others this spring, shows nine pitchers, three catchers, five infielders and the same number of outfielders, for a total of 22—probably the least number of players Manager Casey Stengel ever took to a training camp, major or minor. However, Casey will come up with some kind of a ball club, even if he and President Bob Quinn have to go to work on the field.

Mound Staff

Headed by Jim Tobin and Al Javery, Stengel should be as good as the next fellow on the pitching mound. Manny Salvo, Lou Tost and Will Donovan—the last two southpaws—are back from the '42 team. The newcomers are Nate Andrews from Syracuse, Charles Barrett from the same club, George Jeffcoat from Nashville and Lefty Gomez, a Yankee alumnus. Andrews won 16, Barrett 20. All newcomers are long on experience.

The Braves are well fixed behind the plate. Ernie Lombardi is back to defend his N. L. batting championship, and is supported by young Clyde Kluttz and Phil Masi. Masi, incidentally, has shown the manager that he can play the outfield in a pinch. The way things are, Casey may call on Phil before the season is far advanced.

Ross Could Help

The roster lists Nanny Fernandez, Tommy Holmes, Chet Ross, Max West and Charles Workman as the outfielders, although there is no assurance that all of these men will concentrate on the garden in the weeks ahead. West, for instance, may get occasional stretches at first base, and Fernandez at third. Stengel hopes that Ross will come back from his injury and have the sort of year he did as a rookie.

The infield list looks particularly lean, with the veteran Tony Cuccinello out of the five. The others are Eddie Joost, Johnny McCarthy, Mike Sandlock and Bill Wietelmann. McCarthy is the new first baseman and a good one. He formerly belonged to the Giants. Wietelmann, lurking in the shadow of Eddie Miller for a couple of years, should develop into one of the stars of the league now that the shortstop berth is his.

Headed by Cronin, an unofficial Red Sox training week opened at Tufts this morning, with Jim Tabor, Tony Lupien, Skeeter Newsome and Pete Fox going through preliminary motions with coaches Tom Daly, Frank Shellenback and Larry Woodall. Fox was a surprise starter.

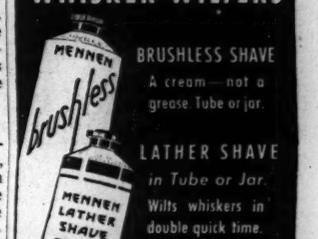
The official Sox and Braves starting times are next Monday, with the Braves at Choate School in Wallingford, Conn.

By a Staff Photographer
Whitey Wietelmann

Yale Fencing Champ

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP) — Yale's fencing team won the Big Three title by defeating Princeton, 14 to 13, in the Tigers' gym. A week ago Yale defeated Harvard.

CHAMPION WHISKER WILTERS



BRUSHLESS SHAVE
A cream—not a grease Tube or jar.

LATHER SHAVE
in Tube or Jar.
Wilts whiskers in double quick time. Either plain or Menthol-Iced for extra coolness.

MENNEN

Breaking the Ice

By Campbell

More Honors for (Gaye) Stewart

Honors sit lightly upon the brow of Toronto's Gaye Stewart the 19-year-old youngster who has just won the outstanding rookie award in the National Hockey League. Already in his short career he has earned more laurels than many players do in a lifetime, and it appears he will earn many more before he finally hangs up his skates.

As an amateur he played on four straight championship outfits, on each of which he was leading scorer. Once when his team scored 10 goals, he scored nine of them. Two seasons ago he went with Toronto Marboro Juniors and then Seniors, where he was so impressive that the Maple Leafs signed him and sent him to Hershey. In six games with the Bears he averaged better than a point a game and in a play-off tilt with Cleveland he scored two overtime goals.

Called to Leafs

When Hershey wound up its play-off dates, Stewart was called up to the Leafs, and he appeared for 11 minutes' playing time in the last three games against Detroit. That almost cost him his eligibility for the rookie award, but the late Frank Calder ruled him O.K.

There was little doubt this season that Stewart was headed for the award. Perhaps the one who had the most doubts was Stewart himself, for he is a fellow who takes his hockey seriously. He considers mistakes unnecessary, and his own especially so.

Possibly the fact that Gaye went into a midwinter slump, in which he failed to score in some 10 or 12 games, had something to do with his doubts. For a while the Fort William, Ont., youngster was leading all the goal-scorers in the league, but then for another while he couldn't seem to find the range.

Got Worse

"I was skating the same and shooting the same," he declared when Toronto was last here, "but I couldn't flash the red light. It got worse before it got better, too, because I began to press, and when you do that you're in trouble."

Despite his slump there were not many around the league who did not consider him the most outstanding of the rookie crop. The ones who disagreed were those who still maintain that he should not have been eligible.

Dit Clapper of the Bruins declared, "There is no doubt that Stewart is the best of the rookies, if he is one. But remember Bobby Bauer? He played on just one Stanley Cup game, and the following year he wasn't eligible. And Bobby would have won it that year too."

But the fact remains that Gaye has won it, and has set up a new record in so doing—just another honor for the kid. He has scored more points than any other rookie in the 11 years since Mr. Calder first presented the award to Detroit's Carl Voss in 1932-33. The record was previously held by Stewart's teammate, Syl Apps, who was sidelined this year by injury.

The following table shows the scoring by the best rookies in the N. H. L. since 1932-33:

Year	Player	Team	G	A	Pts
1933,	Voss,	Detroit	8	15	23
1934,	Blinco,	Maroons	14	9	23
1935,	Schriner,	Americans	18	22	40
*1936,	Karakas,	Chicago	0	0	0
1937,	Apps,	Toronto	16	29	45
1938,	Dahlstrom,	Chicago	10	9	19
*1939,	Brimsek,	Boston	0	0	0
1940,	Macdonald,	Rangers	15	13	28
1941,	Quilty,	Canadiens	18	16	34
1942,	Warwick,	Rangers	16	17	33
1943,	Stewart,	Toronto	24	23	47

*Goalies.

The table shows that Stewart not only set a new record for points, but also a new mark for goals with 24. In the assist column, however, he is topped by Apps.

Stewart's impressions of the major circuit were varied. He found Bryan Hextall of Rangers the hardest player to cover, and Frankie Brimsek of Boston the hardest goalie to beat, although he did beat Frankie along with every other goalie in the league.

His biggest thrill was his first goal in the Leafs' opening game against Rangers last Oct. 31, and his biggest disappointment his slump. He figures his biggest thrill in life is still to come, however, and that will be when he is called up to the Canadian Navy, in which he has enlisted.

Hockey may not be played next season, or if it is, Stewart will not be around. It is safe to say, though, that the hockey world hasn't heard the last of him—not by a long sight.

Eastern League To Open Season With New Setup

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Despite all the reports and rumors—plus a fact or two—to the contrary, the Eastern League will open the 1943 baseball season with eight clubs.

At a meeting yesterday, League President Thomas H. Richardson announced that new interests had taken over the Elmira, N. Y., franchise and that Utica, N. Y., would replace Williamsport, Pa., in the setup. Utica formerly held a berth in the Canadian-American circuit.

Besides Utica and Elmira, the league includes Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Albany and Binghamton, N. Y.; Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass.

The schedule opens May 4 and closes Sept. 12.

Four Marks Fell As Big Green Won Basketball Race

Eastern Basketball League
Final Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.	Points For	Points Agst
Dartmouth	11	1	.917	680	457
Princeton	9	3	.750	516	441
Cornell	6	7	.500	532	505
Pennsylvania	6	6	.500	538	566
Columbia	5	7	.417	605	650
Harvard	4	8	.333	506	580
Yale	1	11	.083	430	608

Results Last Week

Dartmouth 70, Penn 34.
Princeton 40, Harvard 25.
Cornell 59, Columbia 51.
Dartmouth 55, Cornell 33.
Princeton 49, Penn 45.
Yale 44, Harvard 43.

Four records were broken during the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League's 40th season, which came to a close Saturday night. Dartmouth's retention of the title for the sixth consecutive campaign surpassed its own mark set a year ago; the total number of points scored during the winter, 3,807, topped the previous mark of 3,719, also made last season; Bud Palmer of Princeton, whose 170 points took the individual scoring title, sank 73 field goals to break the old record by one. That had also been set in 1942, by George Lawry of the Tigers.

The final mark to go was the 1942 high of 269 field goals, which Dartmouth held. The Indians broke that this year with 280.

Was Superior

Ossie Cowles' quintet was clearly superior to every team in the circuit after its early-season setback at the hands of runner-up Princeton. The Indians never even had a close call in the 11 contests they won and are now looking forward to carrying the Eastern League's banner into the N. C. A. A. championships.

Scoring 39 points in two games when the pressure was on him, Palmer took the lead in the individual race on the last night of the season—the first and only time during the 10 weeks of play he had held it. The big Nassau center, who was right under the basket for almost all his total, reached double figures in nine of his 12 starts and paced the Tigers throughout the year. A member of the junior class at Old Nassau, he will have one more season of basketball if he comes back after the war.

Follows Munroe

Palmer replaces George Munroe as the top performer, the Indians' star scoring only 88 in the 10 games played this year in contrast to 175 in 1942. The ascendancy of the Tigers' pivot man to first place marks the first time since 1938 that a Dartmouth player has not won the individual race, for Swede Broberg's reign preceded Munroe's best year.

In the last analysis, it was Harvard which blasted Princeton's title chances, just as the Crimson almost wrecked Dartmouth's last year. Earl Brown's unpredictable five stopped the Tigers by holding them to nine points in the second half of their game at Cambridge, a defeat which affected the Nassau quintet when it played Columbia at New York and lost by two points a few days later. The leading individual scorers:

	Goals—Floor	Foul	Pts.
Palmer, Princeton	73	24	170
Budko, Columbia	68	26	162
Crossin, Penn.	56	16	148
Myers, Dartmouth	51	24	146
Giles, Cornell	54	22	130
McGaughey, Yale	49	30	128
Olsen, Dartmouth	49	23	121
Hunter, Cornell	47	19	113
Martens, Columbia	42	26	110
Hennessey, Harvard	44	19	107
Colberg, Penn.	44	15	103
Hyde, Harvard	35	31	101
Davis, Penn.	43	8	94
Germann, Columbia	43	8	94
Skaug, Dartmouth	43	5	91
Munda, Princeton	38	14	90
Munroe, Dartmouth	33	22	88
Yiguers, Penn.	36	16	88
Doar, Princeton	32	19	83
Gehrke, Columbia	35	11	81

Eli vs. Big Leaguers

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Yale's baseball squad will play a 10-game schedule this spring, opening with an exhibition contest with the Brooklyn Dodgers on April 7. The Boston Braves will be met two days later.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Class at the Far Turn

Jimmy Collins and Pie Traynor—two great names in big-league baseball. They reached the headlines a few days ago, almost at the same hour—Collins because he passed on at his Buffalo home and Traynor because, after more than 20 years with the Pittsburgh Pirates, he was given his outright release.

Collins and Traynor—probably numbers one and two among third basemen from the beginning of the game—ranged according to the era in which you watched your baseball. Men who can go back over the years vote heavily for Collins; the moderns—or a majority of them—favor Traynor.

McGraw Liked Him

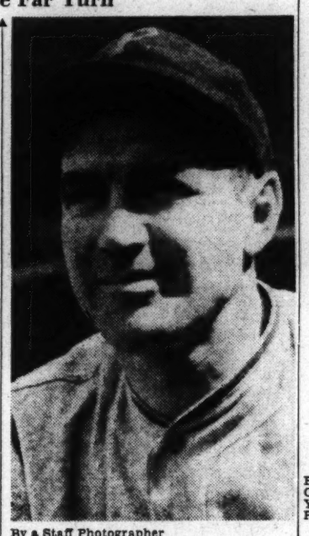
Collins earned his major letter, according to the voice of experience, by moving from the outfield to third base on the old Louisville club and stopping cold the famed bunting game of the then dominant Baltimore Orioles. He was big, rangy and fast, with one of the best throwing arms of that time. He played the game with a competitive hustle and an instinct rare today, and he could hit. Those who can remember say that Jimmy revolutionized third-base play as Fred Tenney did on the opposite side of the infield, at first. One of Jim's leading standard-bearers was John McGraw, who also was a third baseman by trade and who could see right through a ball player.

Traynor faded in prestige when he tried, with only mediocre success, to manage the Pirates. Still vivid in Pittsburgh is the picture of the Buccaneer collapse of '38. The club built an enlarged press box and printed World Series press buttons, only to have Pie and his boys slip back into second place behind the Cubs in the closing hours of the National League pennant race.

Flawless Hands

Critics have pointed out that Traynor was a misfit as a pilot—far too reserved to order around a gang of big-league ball players. But in his quiet way, Pie out-ran, out-hit, out-threw and out-fielded a wide majority of the infielders in the most recent 20 summers of N. L. play. With flawless hands and a trigger mind, he rarely missed his man. At the plate he was a hard, run-producing hitter; and he was a quick, alert, base runner. Few men ever threw a ball more accurately.

Who among the more recent moderns can challenge Traynor? Red Rolfe, perhaps; or Stanley Hack. Hack knows every defensive trick, but falls below the hitting power of the Buccaneer. Rolfe, being a Yankee, gets heavy support in the American League, and he should. As they say in the dugout, he could do a lot of things.



By a Staff Photographer
Harold "Pie" Traynor

Sure on Bunts

The redhead played more than 1,100 games in the majors, made more than 1,300 hits and scored close to 1,000 runs. Once, as a World Series rookie, he batted .400. Like Traynor, Red was bad news to bunters. The Yankee could get in like a cat and get the ball over to first without lost motion.

Through Yankee pennant winning years and World Series triumphs, Rolfe, somehow, lurked in the shadows. While Joe Di Maggio, Bill Dickey, Joe Gordon, Red Ruffing, Lefty Gomez and the others hogged the headlines, Dartmouth Red went on playing his top game, from one end of the season to the other. In the league of underrated ball players, Rolfe was first division all the way.

Did someone out in Cleveland mention Ken Keltner? If they didn't, they should have. The Indian who guards the far turn deserves at least honorable mention in a discussion of modern standouts at that position. Come to think of it, you might name a couple of things that Keltner had on the redhead. Power, for instance.

Oh well, why not put Pepper Martin on third and forget about it?

Olympics Announce Shift in Play-offs

Due to the fact that the Bruins will play next Sunday instead of Saturday, the Boston Olympics today announced that their games with New York and Coast Guard have been shifted to Friday and Saturday nights, respectively.

These two games will wind up the 'Pics Eastern League play-off appearances at home. It is possible that the Olympics will appear in exhibition games with leading Canadian teams later.

Coast Guard is leading the play-offs with four wins and no defeats; 'Pics are second with three and two; Philadelphia third with one and two; and New York fourth with none and four.

New York K. of C. Track Summary

60-Yard Dash

Won by Herbert Thompson, Jersey City Board of Education; second, Barney Ewell, Camp Lee, Va.; third, Ed Conwell, New York University; fourth, Harvey Kelsey, Princeton. Time—6.2 seconds.

60-Yard High Hurdles

Won by Robert Wright, Ohio State; second, Charles Hlad, U. S. Army Air Corps; third, Corp. John Saunders, Camp Lee, Va.; fourth, Ted Sparrow, Tufts College. Time—7.3 seconds.

600-Yard Run

Won by Robert Ufer, Michigan; second, Fred Sickinger, Manhattan; third, Charles Beetham, Iowa Pre-Flight School; fourth, Lewis Smith, Prairie View College, Texas. Time—1m. 11.4s.

1,000-Yard Run

Won by Gerald Karver, Penn. State; second, Joe Nowicki, Fordham; third, William Hulse, N. Y. U.; fourth, Gene Venske, New York A. C. Time—2m. 12.5s.

One-Mile Run

Won by Frank Dixon, N. Y. U.; second, Gilbert Dodds, Boston A. A.; third, James Rafferty, New York A. C.; fourth, Don Burnham, Dartmouth College; fifth, Earl Mitchell, Indiana University. Time—4m. 9.6s.

Two-Mile Run

Won by Gregory Rice, New York A. C.; second, George De George, Camp Upton; third, Glenn Maston, Colgate; fourth, Roy Phillips, Tufts; fifth, Leroy Schwartzkopf, Yale; sixth, Lieut. Joseph McCluskey, North Carolina Pre-Flight School. Time—8m. 32.7s.

High Jump

Won by William Vessie, Columbia, 6ft. 8in.; second, Joshua Williamson, Camp Pickett, Va., 6ft. 6in.; tie for third among Irving Mondschein, New York U., Robert Thackeray, New York A. C., John Vislocky, Jr., U. S. Coast Guard and Bernard Millman, New York A. C., 6ft. 3in.

Pole Vault

Tie for first between A. Richmond Morcom, New Hampshire and Jack DePield, Minnesota, 14 feet; third, Warren Broemel, Columbia, 13 feet; fourth, Thomas Lee, Manhatian, 12ft. 6in.

American Hockey League
By the Associated Press

Results March 13

Cleveland 6, Buffalo 1.
Pittsburgh 6, Washington 5.
Hershey 7, Providence 0.

Results March 14

Cleveland 6, Buffalo 5.
Providence 4, Pittsburgh 4.
Indianapolis 8, Hershey 6.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK — Brooklyn Hispanos defeated Philadelphia Americans, 3 to 1, in eastern finals of U. S. soccer tourney for challenge cup of American Football Association. Title game with western champ will be played next month.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Alan Ford, Yale freshman, equalled national intercollegiate record of 22.9 seconds for the 50-yard freestyle swim in dual with Harvard.

CHICAGO — Notre Dame took university section and Michigan Normal the college title in annual Illinois Tech relay carnival.

CHICAGO — Andy Phillips of Illinois' Big Ten champions is awarded Western Conference most valuable player trophy.

ST. LOUIS—Johnny Mize, New York Giants first baseman, is ordered to report for Army induction at Jefferson Barracks March 24.

PHILADELPHIA — William D. Cox, Phillies' owner, asks K. M. Landis to review trade in which Phils received pitcher Allen Gettel, first baseman Ed Levy, and $10,000 cash from Yankees for first baseman Nick Etten. Cox says Gettel is not returning to baseball and Levy is preparing to enter Army.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Rutgers captures Eastern Collegiate Swimming Association title for third straight time, scoring 61 points and winning five of seven individual crowns and both relays.

AMHERST, Mass. — Amherst retains New England Intercollegiate Swimming Championship with 49 points.

SEBRING, Fla.—J. W. Dodge, Syosset, N. Y., takes national amateur senior golfers midwinter tourney, defeating N. W. Burgess, Summit, N. J., 3 and 2.

DETROIT—Johnny Mowers, 26-year-old goal tender of the championship Detroit Red Wings, will receive the Georges Vezina Trophy, symbol of National Hockey League netminding supremacy, at a ceremony here Thursday.

BURLINGTON, Vt.—The University of Vermont announced the election of Larry Killick of Burlington, high scorer for two seasons, as captain of the 1943-44 basketball team. However, Vermont has no definite plans for next season and Killick expects to be on duty with the Marine Corps before very long.

Restaurants

MANCHESTER, N. H.

The Mayflower Luncheonette

BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1055 ELM STREET

COMING

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARCH 20, 1943

WHERE STANDS FRANCO? By Saville R. Davis
An attempt to unsnarl the tangle of military, political, and ecclesiastical maneuvers and prejudices which surround Franco and Spanish neutrality.

FLYING FRATERNITY OF 100,000 AMATEURS By Beatrice Oppenheim
The routine of the Minute Men of the Air, those intrepid volunteers of the Civil Air Patrol who, in privately owned planes, fly hundreds of miles daily on coastal patrol and inland courier service.

RATIONING: WHY NOT? IT'S A PEOPLES' WAR By Mary Ann Ellis and Mary Hornaday
A British writer supplies a semi-humorous piece on Britain's well-worn ration demands, while her American sister sets down the more serious-appearing aspect of America's recently planned rationing program.

A DAY ON THE HIRING LINE By Pearl Strachan
Profile of Mrs. Helen V. White, Assistant Personnel Director, who has full charge of women employees of a large industrial plant and finds women over 40 particularly adaptable to defense work.

THE FARMER IN HIS OWN DELL By John Gould
A "Down Maine" farmer attempts to explain the farm problem and gives some interesting details about farm supply and demand.

BRITISH LIFE IN WAR POSTERS By Barbara Ellis Browne
Reproductions in color of British posters, which picture the pattern of life where the whole land is organized into a spontaneous self-offering that a total dictatorship could envy but never achieve.

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Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today Sales (est.) 1,400,000
Previous day's sales 829,830
1943 volume to date 59,643,639
1942 volume to date 25,444,879

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.45e)	4	10	10	10	— ¼
Addressograph ¼g	5	18¾	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
Air Reduction (1a)	7	44⅞	44⅛	44⅜	— ⅜
Alaska Juneau	17	4⅛	4	4	
Allegheny Corp	246	1⅞	1½	1½	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	54	14	13	13½	— ⅛
Allen pf $30 ww	114	14¼	2⅝	2⅝	
Allegheny pr pf	32	29⅞	28½	20⅜	
Allen Ind Stl 35e	5	4⅛	24	24	+ ¼
Allen Industr (3ae)	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Allied Chem & Dye 6	1	153½	153½	153½	
Allied Mills (1e)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Allied Strs (.30g)	25	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	17	30¾	30¼	30½	— ¼
Alpha P Cem (¼g)	2	21¾	21	21¾	— ⅛
Amal Leath	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Am Ag Chem 1.20	3	26⅛	26	26⅛	
Am Airlines (1½e)	9	15¾	15	15	— ½
Am Bank Note ¼e	8	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Am Bk N pf (3)	♦12	53	53	53	
Am Bosch (¼e)	1	7	7	7	
Am Brake Shoe ¼g	7	40¼	40	40	+ ¼
Am Cable & Rad	18	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
Am Can (3)	2	78	78	78	
Am Can pf (7)	♦ 10	175½	175½	175½	
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	27	33¾	32⅞	33¾	+ ⅜
Am C&F pf B 2.90	3	67	67	67	—1
Am Ch&Cable ½e	1	22¼	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Am Ch&Cab pf (5)	6	110¾	110¼	110¼	+2
Am Chicle (4a)	270	105¾	104½	105¼	+3⅞
Am Colortype 15g	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Am Cvs Sug 1.40	♦4	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
Am C S 6%pf 6	♦93	101	100	100	+1½
Am Distill	5	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
Am Encaustic Til	2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
Am European ½e	1	7½	7½	7½	
Am Export (1½g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ½
Am & For Power	21	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
Am&FP $6pf 3¼k	2	61½	59	59	—2
Am&FP $7pf 7⅛k	4	67½	67	67½	— ¼
Am & F P 2 pf	62	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS ¾g	5	34¾	34	34	— ¼
Am Hide&Leather	9	4	3⅞	4	
Am Home P (2 40)	4	62¾	62	62	
Am Ice	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	40½	40½	40½	+1
Am International	7	7	7	7	
Am Invest III 15e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	83	11¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
Am Loco pf 1¾k	3	91	90¾	91	—1
Am M&Fch (.20g)	3	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
Am M&Met (1¼g)	2	6	5⅞	6	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	6	25⅞	25½	25¾	
Am News 1.80	♦16	30⅜	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	36	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	7	29	28¼	28½	— ⅜
Am P & L $5 pf	12	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
Am Rad&St S 15g	23	8	7⅞	8	
Am Roll Mill 20g	17	13½	12⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	♦ 470	65¾	62½	63	+ ⅛
Am Safety Raz ¾e	5	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Am Seating (1e)	4	15⅜	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Am Ship Bldg 3e	♦ 10	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅜
Am Smelt & R (2)	5	41¾	41⅜	41⅝	— ⅛
Am Sm & R pf 7	♦150	155¾	155½	155¾	+ ¾
Am Snuff Co 1.20g	1	41	41	41	— ½
Am Stl Fdrs ½e	12	24¾	24⅜	24¾	
Am Stores ½e	7	12¾	12¼	12⅜	
Am Steve (.30g)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 1½g	8	21¾	21¼	21½	— ¼
Am Tel&Tel (9)	32	141¼	140¾	141¼	+ ½
Am Tobacco (3a)	4	53	51⅞	51⅞	—1⅜
Am Tob B (3a)	23	53⅜	52	52	—2
Am Tob pf (6)	♦ 1	138	136½	136½	—1½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	10	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Am Viscose (1½g)	20	36½	36	36½	+ ⅜
Am Water Works	47	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
Am Woolen	17	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (8e)	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ¼
Am Zinc L & S	10	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ¼
Anaconda Cop 1.50g	35	28½	28⅛	28⅛	
Anchor Hock Gl 1e	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
Armour Illinois	12	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Armour Ill pr pf	3	54¼	54	54	— ¼
Armour Illinois pf	20	52	52	52	+1
Armstrong Ck ¼g	8	33¼	33	33	— ¼
Artloom Corp 1½e	1	7½	7½	7½	
Artloom pf (7)	♦ 10	98	98	98	+3
Assd Dry Gds ½e	11	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	80	77½	76½	77½	+ ¼
Assd D Gd 2pf (7)	60	68	67½	68	+1½
Assoc Inv pf (5)	♦100	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ¾
Atch T&SF (1½g)	102	53¼	51⅝	53¼	+1⅜
Atch T&SF pf (5)	1	77½	77½	77½	+ ⅛
Atl Coast Line 2e	24	32	31½	31½	— ¼
Atl G&W Indies 3e	3	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
Atl Refining (.15g)	8	22¾	22	22	— ⅛
Atl Refining pf 4	70	107¼	106½	107	—1
Atlas Corp (1½g)	16	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Atls Powd (1½g)	2	62¾	61½	61½	— ½
Aust Nich pr A	♦ 70	36½	36	36½	+ ½
Aviation Co (1½e)	158	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Baldwin Loco ct (1e)	49	16¾	16⅛	16¾	— ¼
Balt & Ohio	108	7¼	6⅞	6¾	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	38	11¾	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	26	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
Bang&A pf 2½s	♦200	47½	46⅜	47	+1½
Barber Asphalt	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Barnsdall Oil(.60)	14	15	14¾	14¾	
Bath Ir Wks (1g)	45	19¾	19½	19⅜	— ⅛
Beid-Hem (.80)	7	11¾	11	11	+ ⅛
Bell Aircraft (2e)	206	20⅜	19¾	20⅛	+1⅛
Bendix Aviat (¾g)	5	38¾	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .30g	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Best Foods (.60)	9	11⅛	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
Beth Steel (11½g)	13	63¾	63½	63¾	— ¼
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	115	115	115	
Bigelow-Sanf ½g	1	33	33	33	
Black & Deck 1.60	1	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	18	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Bloomingde .20g	♦ 50	10½	10¼	10½	— ⅛
Boeing Airp (1e)	44	19⅜	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛
Bond Stores(1.60)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
Borden Co (.30g)	14	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	31¼	31	31¼	
Boston & Maine	2	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
Bower Roll B ½e	8	33	32¾	32¾	
Bridgeport Br ¼g	♦ 7	11½	11	11	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	♦10	26¼	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
Bristol-Myers .40g	2	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
Brown Shoe Co	17	34	33½	34	
Brunswick Ter	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie	5		12¾	2¾	— ⅛
Budd Wheel (1e)	9	7	16⅜	17	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	♦1	28¾	28¾	28¾	
Burlington Mills .35g	64	24¼	24	24½	+ ⅛
Bur Mills pf 2¾	13	57½	56¾	57¼	+ ⅛
Burl M 2½pf 21½	19	57½	57	57¼	+ ⅛
Burr Add M (.60)	22	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Bush Terminal	34	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
Butler Bros (.15g)	10	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	2	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅜
Butte C&Z (1½g)	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Byers pf 3.63k	♦ 20	75½	75¼	75¼	— ¼
Byron Jack (1½g)	6	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
Calif Pack (1½)	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Calumet & Ariz	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Calumet&Hec 1½g	12	6¼	6	6¾	
Campbell Wy ¼g	4	18¾	17⅞	18¼	
Can Dr G A (.60)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Can Pacific	73	8½	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	5	40¼	40	40¼	+1¼
Capital Adm a	9	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Cap Adm pf (3)	♦150	42	42	42	+ ⅛
Carpenter Stl ½g	1	29	29	29	+ ⅛
Carr G&O (5)	♦ 40	92½	92½	92½	+ ⅛
Carriers&Gen (.20)	3	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Case (J I) Co (2)	3	97	96½	96½	— ½
Case (JI) pf 7	♦ 60	136	135½	136	+ ½
Caterpil Tract (2)	5	47½	47	47	+ ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5	♦160	10	101¾	103	+1¼
Celanese Corp ½e	♦10	113⅜	105	105	+1¾
Celotex Corp (1g)	7	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Co of	5	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	4	56¾	56½	56½	— ¾
Certain-teed Prod	37	5¾	5½	5¾	
Cert-teed 6%pf	♦610	49¾	48	49¾	+1⅞
Checker Cab	3	13¾	13¼	13¾	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	19	41½	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	54	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A .50e	43	14½	14	14¼	
Chi Great West	27	5¾	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 4½k	26	6¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
Chi Mail Order 1½g	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	12	18¾	18⅝	19	
Chi R I & Pac	80	51	50¾	50¾	+ ¼
Chi R I & P pf	64	2	⅞	⅞	—1
Chi Yellow Cab	10	24½	⅞	1⅛	— ⅛
Chicago Yel Cab	75	1	1	1⅛	—1⅛
Chrysler Corp (1)	1	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	
Cities Service (1g)	7	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Clev Elec Ill (2)	♦ 4	72⅜	72¾	73	
Clev Ir&F (1 20)	♦ 4	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
Cleve I&F pf 6¼	♦ 20	100	100	100	
Clev Union Stk	1	3	3	3	
Climax Molybdenum	1	48	48	48	+ ¾
Coca-Cola (3)	9	99	98½	99	+ ¾
Colgate-Palm-P ½	4	18¾	18¼	18¾	
Colgate P P pf 4½	140	105⅞	105½	105⅞	+1⅛
Col & South	♦3770	14¾	10⅞	14⅜	+2⅛
Col & Sou 1 pf	♦4020	11½	9	10⅞	+ ⅛
Col & Sou 2pf	♦1200	11	9¼	10½	+ ⅛
Col Fuel&Iron 1¼g	2	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Colum G & El	75	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
Col G&E 6%pf 6	4	58	56½	58	+2
Col G&E5%pf5	♦ 70	53	53	53	+3
Colum Pict (½e)	12	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅜
Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	36½	36½	36½	
Comm Credit (3)	8	33½	33	33	
Comw Cred pf 4½	30	109	109	109	+3½
Comw Invest Tr (3)	9	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	— ⅛
Com I T Cv pf 4½	70	110	109	109	+ ⅛
Com Solvents .60e	24	13½	12¾	13⅛	+ ¼
Com'with & South	141	11	3⅜	3⅜	
Comw & Sou pf	2	45¼	45	45	— ½
Com'with Ed .35g	16	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	10	15¼	15¼	15¾	— ⅛
Conde Nast (.40e)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Consol Aircraft	57	20¾	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½g	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Con C pr pf 6½	♦ 70	100½	100	100½	+ ¼
Cons Copperm .45e	17	6⅜	5⅞	6	
Cons Edison (1.60)	24	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Cons Edison pf (5)	1	98	98	98	+ ½
Consol Film Ind	17	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
Cons Film I pf ¾k	15	13	12½	13	+ ½
Consol Oil (½)	11	9	8⅞	9	
Consol RR Cuba pf	4	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Consolidation Coal	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Consolidation Cl pf	2	41½	41½	41½	—1
Container Corp 1½e	18	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜	+ ½
Consum Pwr 4½	♦ 23	96½	96½	96½	
Cont Baking ½g	7	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
Cont Can (3½g)	2	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ¼
Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	44⅞	44¾	44⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Diam Fib ¼xw	12	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Cont Motors (.15g)	40	5¼	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	17	31¾	31¼	31½	— ¼
Cont Steel (1½g)	3	23	22½	23	+ ¼
Copperweld Stl .80	6	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Cop'weld S pf 2½	1	46¼	45¼	46¼	— ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	♦ 1	43½	43½	43½	
Corn Products 2.60	6	57⅞	57¾	57¾	+ ¼
Corn Prod pf 7	♦ 30	179½	179	179½	— ¼
Crane Co (1e)	17	18	17½	17¾	— ¼
Cream of Wh (¾g)	5	23⅛	22¾	22⅝	— ¼
Crosley Corp ½e	49	14	12½	14	+1½
Crown C&S ½e	5	24	23½	24	+ ⅜
Crown Cork pf 2¼	3	44	43½	44	+2
Crown Zellerb (1)	9	13¼	13¼	13½	
Crown Zel pf 5	♦ 10	89½	89½	85½	+ ½
Crucible Steel (2e)	6	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅜
Crucible Stl pf (5)	4	79⅞	79½	79⅞	
Cuba RR pf	♦ 80	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
Cuban-Am Sug ¾e	17	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
Cudahy Pack	27	15½	14¾	15¼	+ ⅜
Curtis Publishing	92	3⅝	3¼	3½	+ ¼
Curtis Pub pf	♦190	61	55½	61	+7½
Curtis P pr pf 3¾k	1	27¼	25⅞	26½	+ ⅞
Curtiss-Wright 1e	88	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
Curtiss-Wr A ½g	8	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ¼g	26	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
Davies Ch .60e	7	15⅜	15	15⅜	
Deere & Co 1.35e	1	31½	30¾	31¼	+ ⅜
Deere pf 1.40	3	32	32	32	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	13	15⅝	12	12¾	— ⅜
Del Lack & West	61	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
Den & R G W pf	59	2½	2¼	1	—1¾
Detroit Edis .30g	21	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
Devoe&Ray(1)	310	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
Diamond M 1½g	3	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
Diamt Motor ¼g	1	11	11	11	— ¼
Dist Cp-S (k2.22)	4	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
Dixie-Vortex (1½e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Dixie-Vo-A 2½	♦ 30	39	38¾	39	
Doehler Die C ¾g	♦30	26	25¼	26	+1¾
Dome Mines h.80g	1	19	19	19	— ⅜
Douglas Airc (5e)	7	64¾	64½	64½	
Dow Chem (3)	1	134½	134½	134½	— ½
Dresser Mfg (1½e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Drug Inc (1.60a)	2	44⅞	44¾	44⅞	+ ⅛
Dunhill Internat	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp (.90e)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
du Pont deN (1g)	2	143	143	143	— ½
Eastern Air Lines	10	34½	34½	34½	
Eastern Roll Mill	4	6½	6⅜	6½	
Eaton Mfg (3)	4	39½	39	39½	+ ½
Edis Bros Strs .80	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
El Auto-Lite ½g	3	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (1e)	8	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
El Powr & Lt	31	4	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	5	41	41	41	
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	5	45½	45	45	— ⅛
El Storage Bat (2)	1	39	39	39	
El Paso N G .2.40	♦1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Eng Pub Service	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	
Eng P S $5 pf (5)	♦50	69⅞	68¾	69⅞	+1½
Eng PS 5½pf 5½	♦60	71¾	69	71¾	+3½
Eng PS2$6 pf 6	♦ 13	77½	77½	77½	+2½
Equit Office Bldg	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Erie Railroad (1e)	15	12⅞	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Erie Railroad ct 1e	114	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
Erie Rail pf A (5)	10	46¼	45¾	46¼	— ¼
Eureka V Cl ¾g	18	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
Exchange Buffet	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Fairbanks Mor (1)	2	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	3	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Fed Lt&Tract ¼g	4	11	10⅞	11	
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	9	27	26¼	26¼	— ¾
Fed Motor (1)	20	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ¼
Fed Mot Tr .10e	4	5⅜	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs pf 4½	90	88	87	88	+1
Fed D Strs .45g	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Ferro Enam	2	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Fid P F Ins 1 60a	2	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
Firestone T&R ¾ag	2	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
First Nat Strs 2½	5	33¼	33	33¼	+ ¼
Flintkote (¼g)	7	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Flintkote pf (4½)	50	102	100½	102	+1⅛
Follansbee Stl	1	6½	6½	6½	
Follans Stl pf	♦240	40	40	40	
Food Mach .35g	2	47	47	47	+ ⅛
Florsheim Sh A 1g	3	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	
Foster Wheeler	26	15½	15	15⅜	— ⅛
Fost W & pf 2½	♦250	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Francisco Sugar	5	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	4	21	20¼	21	— ⅛
Fruehauf T pf 5	♦ 60	100	100	100	+1
Gabriel Co .10g	4	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+ ⅛
Gair (Robt) (¼e)	16	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Gar Wood Ind ¼ag	42	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Gaylord Cont 1½g	1	14	14	14	— ½
Gaylord C pf 2¾	10	52½	52½	52½	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans (2a)	2	45¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅜
Gen Baking .30g	7	7¾	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
Gen Bronze	1	6½	6½	6½	
Gen Cable	9	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
Gen Cable A	4	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
Gen Cab pf 7¾k	♦ 20	66¾	66	66	
Gen Cigar (1)	4	26½	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cig pf (7)	♦ 30	137	137	137	+1½
Gen Elec (1.40)	44	35½	35½	35½	+ ¼
Gen Foods (.40e)	4	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Foods pf 4½	30	116½	116½	116½	—1
Gen G&E 5 pf	♦ 80	110	109	109	+1
Gen G&E cv pf	♦ 80	110	109	109	+1
Gen Mills Spf 5	♦ 30	131¼	131	131	— ½
Gen Motors ½g	42	48½	48	48⅜	
Gen Out Adv .20e	9	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (¾g)	2	17½	17½	17½	— ½
Gen Print Ink .10e	8	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
Gen Ry Signal ¼g	6	18¼	18	18¼	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util	14	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Refract (.50g)	2	23	22¾	23	
Gen Shoe (¼g)	3	13	13	13	
Gen SC pf 4½k	♦140	71	70½	70⅝	— ⅛
Gen Tel (1.60)	2	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
Gen Time Inst	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
Gen Tire&Rub ¼ag	6	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Gillette S R .45e	8	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Glenfed Bros	59	8¾	7½	8	+ ¼
Gliddon Co (.30g)	10	19¾	19½	19¾	
Gobel (Adolf)	11	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gold & St Tel 6	♦ 10	90	90	90	
Goodrich(BF) ¼g	42	34⅛	33¾	34⅛	+ ¼
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	1	92¼	92½	92½	— ½
Goodyear T&R ¼ag	34	33⅜	32¾	33	+ ⅜
Goodyear TAR pf 5	1	97½	97½	97½	
Goth Hosiery ¼ag	4	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	64	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
Granby C Min .60	4	5½	5¼	5½	— ¼
Granite C.Stl .35e	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
Grant (WT) 1.40e	♦1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
Gt Nor Ir Ot ct 2e	9	17	16⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf (2a)	181	28¾	27½	28½	+1¾
Gt West Sug (1g)	1	25¾	25¼	25¾	— ¼
Gt W S Sug pf 7	♦ 30	141	141	141	

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Green (H L) 2a	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	
Greyhound Corp (1)	23	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
Grum Air En 1½e	36	14⅞	14	14⅝	+ ⅜
Guantan Sugar	5	3½	3½	3½	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	185	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
Gulf M&O pf 2½s	13	34¾	34	34½	— ⅛
Hack Water (1½)	1	25	25	25	
Hamil Watch .20g	1	13	13	13	+ ½
Hack pf A 1¾	♦10	37½	37½	37½	
Hamil Wat pf 6	♦ 10	105	105	105	+ ⅝
Harb-Walker ¼g	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
Hat Cp Am A ¼e	1	6¾	6¾	6¼	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust .15g	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
Hayes Mfg	20	23¼	22¾	23⅛	
Hazel-At Gl (5)	♦ 10	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅜
Heime GW 2½g	1	65	65	65	+1½
Hercles Motor (1)	2	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Hercules Powd ½g	4	76	75	75	—2
Herc Pow pf 6	♦ 10	131	131	131	—1
Hollander A (½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	
Holly Sugar (1)	4	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
Homestake Min	19	33⅞	33½	33¾	
Houd-Hersh B ¼e	8	12	11½	11⅞	— ⅛
Household Fin pf 5	40	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	15	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
Howe Sound (3a)	1	37	37

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Tax Collectors Are Rushed By Late Taxpayers

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Federal income tax collectors braced themselves today for the annual rush by last-minute taxpayers seeking to beat the midnight deadline.

Record receipts were reported from most collection districts over the week end but there still remained a large number of returns to be filed in the nation's greatest income tax harvest. Treasury officials estimated 45,000,000 returns will be filed this year, with taxes due on about 35,000,000.

Arrangements have been made to keep collectors' offices open until midnight and all mailed returns bearing postmarks not later than that hour will be accepted without penalty.

Heavy Penalties

There are stiff penalties for wilful failure to file a return and less severe penalties for failure to make the payment due.

Four congressional leaders—Senators Walter George (D) Georgia, Arthur Vandenberg (R) Michigan, and Representatives Robert Doughton (D) North Carolina, and Allan Treadway (R) Massachusetts—joined over the week end in an appeal to last-minute tax filers to get their returns in before tonight's deadline.

"It is the duty and the privilege of everyone of us to send our fighting dollars into battle alongside of our fighting men," the statement said. "The nation needs your taxes to smash the Axis."

The four congressional leaders said no revenue plan now before Congress could change or postpone the tax obligation now due "in the slightest."

A lag in returns filed up until a short time ago was attributed largely to public confusion over plans for pay-as-you-go tax legislation.

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Weary were the workers in Manhattan's two income tax collection offices Saturday—who opened and sorted 325,000 mailed returns before noon—another record-breaking total for the year which has seen the biggest parade of such returns in the city's history.

Income tax returns received since midnight Saturday at the Second District offices totaled 100,000, a gain of 40 per cent over the same period in 1942, and brought the total received by mail since March 1 to 600,000, Collector William J. Pedrick said.

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Headed by 22 checks of more than $1,000,000 each, the biggest parade of income tax returns in New York City history are flowing into internal revenue offices.

Returns were averaging 156 per cent above the amount of taxes collected in the similar period of 1942, the officials said.

The seven-figure checks were for first quarter payments, William J. Pedrick, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District, said.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
1700	Aero Sup B (.80e)	8½	8	8
100	Ainsworth (¼g)	7⅞	7½	7½
300	Air cy pf (.30e)	32	31¾	32
300	Air-Way El Ap (.10g)	2¼	2⅛	2¼
600	Allied Prod (3)	28¾	28	28½
600	Alum Ltd (hSa)	106½	106¼	106½
300	Alum Co Am (1g)	121⅜	121⅛	121⅜
50	Alum Co Am pf (6)	116¼	110	110¼
80	Am Book (¼g)	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
1300	Am Capital A	13	13	13
400	Am Cen Mfg (.70e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Am CP&LAnew (.34g)	28	28	28
700	Am Cit P&LB	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Am Cyan B (.60)	39½	39⅜	39½
2600	Am & Fgn P war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Am Fird & Hoe ¼g	14½	14½	14½
19	Am Gas & El 1.60	23¾	23½	23½
50	Am Gas&El pf 4¾	102¾	102	102
200	Am Gen (.15e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
50	Am Gen 32pf(2½)	41	40¾	41
100	Am Laun Mch ½g	24¼	24¼	24½
400	Am Light & T (1.20)	15	14⅞	14⅞
50	Am Mfg ½g	31	31	31
200	Am Maracaibo	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Am Meter (¼g)	22¾	22¾	22¾
800	Am Republics (.35e)	9	8¾	8¾
14800	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Am Superpow pf	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
200	Am Thread pf (¼)	3½	3⅜	3⅜
900	Am WritPa p	4	3⅞	3⅞
400	Anch Post F (.15g)	3¼	3	3¼
50	Appal El Pw pf (4½)	105¾	105	105¾
900	Ark Nat Gas	3	3	3
6800	Ark Nat Gas A	3 ⅛	3	3
200	Ark N Gas pf (.90e)	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
1000	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1000	Atlantic C Fish (.45e)	5⅜	5⅛	5¼
100	Atl Cst L Co (2½e)	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
100	Atl Rayon (.10g)	5	5	5
7200	Atlas Corp war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Atlas Ply (.30g)	17	17	17
200	Avery&Sons (⅛e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
25	Avery&S pf (1½)	10½	10½	10½
100	Babcock&Wil (1½e)	22½	22½	22½
50	BaldwLoco pf (2.10)	35½	35½	35½
1500	Baldw Loco war	5⅝	5½	5½
1400	Barium Stk Stl	1⅜	1½	1½
200	Basic Refrac (.10g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1500	Beech Aire (1e)	10¾	10½	10½
2800	Bellanca Aire	5	4⅝	5
100	Berk & Gay Furn	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Birds S Fdy (1)	8⅞	8½	8⅞
100	Blauners (.40g)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
600	Bliss (E W) (2)	14¼	14¼	14¼
100	Blue Ridge	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Blue Rid cvpf (3d)	43½	43½	43½
200	Blumenthal (8)	10	10	10
100	Bourjois (⅜e)	7	6¾	6¾
200	Bown-Bill H 1 pf	5½	5⅝	5½
800	Bras Tr L&P (.1e)	14	14	14
600	Breeze Corp (1½e)	10¾	10½	10½
18700	Brewst Aero	7⅝	8¾	7⅞
200	Bridgpt Mach	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Brill A	4½	4½	4½
800	Brown F&W (.10e)	2⅝	2½	2⅝
800	Brown ubber	1	1	1
200	Buckeye L L	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1000	Buf N&EP pf	14	13½	13⅝
200	Buf N&EP 5pf	89	88	89
200	Bunk Hill & S	11½	11⅜	11½
100	Burma Ltd	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Burry Biscuit	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5000	Callite Tung (.10g)	3	2¾	3
2900	Can Marconi (h.04e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
1400	Carrier Corp	13	12¾	12¾
800	Catalin Am (.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1500	Cen & SW Ut	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	91½	91	91½
25	Cen P&L pf (7)	105½	105½	105½
1500	Cessna Aire (1e)	10¼	10	10½
350	Cherry-Burrell (.20g)	10½	10⅛	10½
50	Chi Flex Shaft (1g)	70	70	70
100	Chi Riv & Mch (½g)	6	6	6
2218	Childs pf	11	10½	11
1900	Cities Service	8¾	8⅝	8¾
150	Cit Svc pf	77½	77¼	77½
600	Cit Svc pf B	7¼	6½	6¾
50	Cleve El Illum (½g)	32¾	32¾	32¾
700	Cleve Tract (⅜g)	13¼	13	13½
800	Colonial Airl	5	5	5
600	Colo Fuel & I war	3¼	3	3
240	Colum G&E pf (5)	39½	38½	39⅜
11400	Colum O&G	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
15400	Comwlth&So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Comm Wat Svc	½	½	½
700	Cons Biscuit (.40)	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
200	ConsG&EBal(3.60)	60¼	60	60
1700	Cons Gas Ut	3¼	3⅛	3¼
200	Cons Royalty (.20)	1½	1½	1½
300	Cons Stl Corp (¼g)	8⅞	8¾	8¾
700	Cont Roll&Stl (2)	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞
100	Cooper-Bess (½g)	12½	12½	12½
300	Copper Range (⅝e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1000	Cornuc G Min	¼	¼	¼
500	Corroon & Rey	1¼	1¼	1¼
1500	Cosden Petro	2¼	2⅛	2¼
300	Cosden Petro pf	17¾	17½	17½
1300	Creole Pet	19⅞	19½	19½
200	C W Liquid	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Crown C Pet	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Crown Drug	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1800	Cuban Atl Su (2½e)	13⅞	13½	13½
300	Darby Pet	11½	11½	11½
300	Dayton Rub	15	15	15
30	Dayton Rub A (2)	20½	20½	20½
200	DennisonMfgA(.30g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2000	DetMichStove	3½	3¼	3¼
1000	Duro-Test (.05g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Eagle Piche Ld (.10g)	9⅜	9½	9½
1200	East Gas & P	13⅛	13	13
100	East G &F6pf	28¾	28¾	28¾
25	East G&Fprpf(4½)	54	54	54
100	East Sta Corp	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Easy Wash MB (⅛e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
12900	El Bond& Sh	5	4¾	4¾
800	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	60½	60½	60½
700	El Bo & Sh $5 pf	57½	56⅞	57½
250	El P&L 2 pf A	21½	20¾	21½
200	El P&L war	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Electrographic	7	7	7
1000	Emerson Elec (.35e)	6	6	6
900	Equity Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Esquire Inc (.35e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1100	Fairchild Av (1e)	10½	10	10¼
900	Fairchild En&Air	2⅞	2	2⅛
1400	Fansteel Met	14	13¾	14
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	19½	19½	19½
300	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	4	3¾	3¾
150	Fuller (GA) (2e)	13¾	13½	13½
200	Gen El Ltd(.341e)	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
200	Gen Finance(.20)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Gen Firepfg (¼g)	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
30	Gen G&E pf B	107	107	107
90	Gen2Pub 8 pf	42¼	42	42½
100	Gen Share	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
40	Gen Share pf (6d)	68	67	68
1200	Glen Ald Coal .40g	14½	14½	14½
25	GodchauxSug A 2g	38½	38½	38½
100	Golchaux Sug B	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3900	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Gorh Mfg (½g)	24½	24⅜	24⅜
200	Gray Mfg	5	5	5
50	Gt All&P nv(1¼)	71½	71½	71½
50	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	128	128	128
400	Greenf T&D (1e)	8	7¾	7¾
200	Gulf Oil (1)	43¾	43¼	43¼
20	Gulf St Ut 6pf (6)	110	110	110
100	Hall Lamp (.30e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	HarvardBrew (.30e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	HatCorAmB (⅛g)	5	5	5
100	Hazeltine (⅛g)	38½	38½	38½
400	Hearn D Strs	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50	Int Util pf	14	14	14
100	Inters Pw Del pf	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Invest Roy (.04	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	IronFiremen vtc(1.20)	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	IrvingAirCh (1)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Hall C Gold (h.68)	8½	8½	8½
200	Hum-Ross P (.075g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Horn & Hard (1.60)	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
300	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	4¾	4¼	4¼
600	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	6⅝	6½	6¼
800	Ill Iowa Pw pf (⅝k)	31¾	31	31
300	Ill Zinc (¼g)	12¼	12	12
100	Imp Oil Ltd (⅗)	11¼	11¼	11¼
10	Ind Svc 6% pf	22	22	22
10	Indpls P&L pf (5½)	100½	100½	100½
900	Indus Finan vtc	1¼	1½	1¼
250	Indus Finan pf	20⅞	20½	20½
50	Ins Co N Am (2½)	74⅝	74⅜	74⅝
1800	Int Hyd-El pf	7	6½	6⅝
1000	Int Indust	2½	2⅜	2½
100	Int Petrol (hl)	15⅝	15½	15½
100	Int Prod (⅝e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1500	Ital Superpow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	Jacobs (FL)	4¾	4¼	4⅜
10	Jer C P&L 7pf (7)	95	95	95
150	Ken-Rad T&LA (⅜e)	8	8	8
1300	Kingston Prod (.10)	3¼	2⅞	2⅞
100	Kirby Pet (.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Hearn D St pf	38	36	36
1000	Hecla Min (¼g)	6½	6	6½
100	Hewitt Rub (⅛g)	14¾	14⅜	14¾
100	Heyden Chem (⅛g)	98	98	98

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Knott Corp (.30e)	6	6	6
60	Koppers Co pf (6)	99¼	99¼	99¼
10	Lack RR NJ	27½	27½	27½
100	Lake Shore M (h.80)	12½	12½	12½
800	Lefcourt Real	⅛	⅛	⅛
2400	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Leonard Oil Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Locke Stl Ch (1.20a)	14½	14½	14½
1700	Lone Star Gas (.60e)	7⅝	7½	7½
7300	Long Is Ltg	1	1	1
50	Long Is L pf	28½	28½	28½
200	Long Is L pf B	27	26¾	27
2	Loudon Pack	6	5⅞	6
900	Louis L & E .10g	7	7	7
100	Mangel Strs	4½	4½	4½
100	Marion St Show	4½	4½	4½
200	Mass Util Asso	1	¾	1
300	McCord Rad B	2½	2½	2½
50	Mercant Strs 2½e	23	23	23
900	Merritt-C & S	8¼	8	8
100	Mer-C&SpfA	105	105	105
700	Mich Bumper 21F	⅞	11	11
200	Michigan Sug	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	MicromatHome(.20e)	4½	1½	1½
100	Mid St P Bvtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1800	MidWestCorp (.35e)	7⅛	7⅛	7
150	Midvale ½g	29½	29½	29½
100	Midwest Oil (.90)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Mid West Ref .05G	1½	1½	1½
100	Minn Min & M .30g	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
100	Missouri P Svc .40e	6¾	6¾	6¾
600	Molybdenum (½g)	8¾	8½	8½
100	Monarch MT (¾g)	19¾	19¾	19¾
400	Monogram Pict	2¼	2	2
1100	Mount Prod (.60)	6¾	6¾	6¾
50	Mount St Pow (1½)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
100	Mur Oh Mfg(.30g)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
75	Musgogee (⅝e)	7½	7⅜	7½
1000	Nat Bellas Hess	⅝	⅝	⅝
700	Nat Fuel G (1)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Nat Rub Mch (½g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Nat Sug Ref (½g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
25	Nat Tea pf (.55)	7	7	7
1100	Nat Trans-P (⅛e)	13⅜	13	13
100	Nat Un Rad	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Nebr Pow pf (7)	106½	106½	106½
300	Nestle-LeMurA (.20k)	3½	3¼	3¼
25	NEAP 6% pf (2k)	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
40	New Eng T&T (1½g)	98	98	98
400	N J Zinc (½g)	88	87¾	88
300	NY&HonRos (½g)	22½	22½	22½
10	NY P&L 7% pf	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
200	NYShipbdfdsh	21⅝	21½	21½
10	NYStaEdcGpf (5.10)	105½	105½	105½
8400	Niag Hud Pow	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	Niag Hud 2 pf	50	50	50
11000	Niag Hud A war	1-32	1-32	1-32
100	Niag Sh Md B (.15e)	5	5	5
2900	Niles-Bem-P (½g)	12½	12¾	12½
4500	Nor Am Lt & Pow	⅝	⅝	⅝
150	Nor Am L & P pf	59⅜	57	57
10	N Ind PS 6 pf (6)	93	93	93
700	Nor Sta Pw A	6¾	6¼	6¼
100	Ogden Corp	3½	3¼	3¼
10	Ohio PS 7 pf A (7)	108¼	108¼	108¼
800	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	18⅜	18	18
100	Omar Inc (½e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	32	31¾	32
2500	Pantepec Oil Ven	8½	8	8½
1500	Pennroad (⅛e)	4⅝	4½	4⅝
800	Pa-Cent Airl	10½	10½	10½
2100	Phoenix Sec	15⅝	15½	15⅝
50	Phoen Sec pf	48¼	48¼	48¼
100	Piece Govern (.90e)	10	10	10
1900	Pioneer Gold	1½	1½	1½
500	Pitney-Bowes	7¼	7	7⅛
50	Pitts Metallu	13	13	13
100	Pleas V Wine (.30e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2000	Polaris Mng (.003e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Pratt & Lam	22½	22½	22½
100	Pressed Met	8½	8½	8½
100	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Pyle-Nat (1¼e)	10	10	10
4300	RKO opt war	1½	1¼	1⅜
200	Rwy & Ut Inv A	⅜	⅜	⅜
600	Raym Conc (1a)	15⅞	15½	13⅞
100	Raym Conc pf (3)	50½	50½	50½
7200	Raytheon Mfg	9	7½	9
2800	Red Bank Oil	¾	¾	¾
100	Reiter-Fost	¼	¼	¼
3200	Republic Avia (¾g)	4½	4¼	4⅜
700	Rheem Mfg (1)	10⅝	10¼	10⅜
200	Roosevelt Fd (¼e)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
400	Root Pet	3¾	3½	3⅝
100	Root Pet pf	17½	17½	17½
750	Royal Type (4)	57½	57	57½
200	Ryan Aero (.55e)	4½	4¼	4⅜
300	Ryerson & Haynes	11	11	11
3500	St Regis Pap	3	2⅞	2⅞
100	Schiff Co	12½	12¼	12¼
200	Schulte (DA)	1	1	1
200	Scullin Stl (2)	9¾	9½	9½
200	Segal Lock&H	1	1	1
500	Selberling Rub (½g)	7½	7½	7½
800	Selected Ind cv	6½	6½	6½
500	Shat-Denn (¼g)	3¾	3¼	3¼
1xd	Sel Ind pr (5½)	61½	61	61½
60	Sherw-Wms pf (5)	115½	114	115½
100	Simplicity Pat	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
900	Solar Aire (.20e)	3¾	3½	3½
200	Sonotone (.05g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	So Coast	2½	2½	2½
100	SW Penn2PL (½g)	30¼	29½	29½
300	So C Ed C pf (1¾)	29½	29⅜	29⅜
100	Sou Pipe L (.30k)	8	8	8
100	Spencer Shoe (¼e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	St Oil Ky (1)	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
7000	St Pow & Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Stand Prod (.40e)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
400	Stand Stl-Lead	¼	¼	¼
200	Starrett Corp vtc	¾	¾	¾
600	Sterchi Br Stz (.30g)	4½	4	4½
200	Sterl Al Pred (.30de)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Sterl Brew (.30e)	2	2	2
50	Strocck & Co (3½e)	17¾	17¾	17¾
800	Sullivan Mach (¼g)	16⅞	16⅝	16½
200	Sunray Oil (.10e)	3¼	3⅛	3¼
300	Tampa El (.40g)	21¼	21⅜	21½
1800	Technicolor	10⅛	9⅞	10
20	Texas Gulf Sul (1½)	8½	8½	8½
3300	Trans-Lux	3¼	3⅛	3¼
300	Transwest Oil (.30e)	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
400	Tri-Cont war	¾	¾	¾
700	Tublize Chat	7¼	7	7⅛
300	Tung-Sol Lp (.20e)	3	3	3
100	Udylite Corp (.20e)	2½	2½	2½
1700	Unit Aire (1a)	10½	9⅞	9⅞
1400	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅛	⅛	⅛
7500	Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
7200	Unit Gas	2	1⅞	1⅞
80	Unit Gas pf (2¾k)	120¾	120¾	120¾
1200	Unit Gas war	18-32	⅛	18-32
3700	Unit Lt & Pow A	⅜	⅜	⅜
1800	Unit Lt & Pow B	⅜	⅜	⅜
1000	Unit Lt & P pf	⅞	⅞	⅞
20	UnMilkProd pf (1¼g)	30½	29¾	30½
75	Unit Choc M (2½s)	88	88	88
100	Unit Shoe M (2½s)	86½	86¼	86¼
100	Unit3Specities	5½	5⅛	5½
200	U S & Int Sec	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	US & I Sec pf (1k)	70¼	70½	70½
1000	U S Foil B	4¼	4¾	4¼
300	U S Radiator	2¾	2¾	2¾
1200	Unit Wall Pap (.10e)	2¾	2⅝	2¾
3000	Univ Corp vtc	16⅝	15¼	16¼
100	Univ Pict	63	63	63
100	Utah-Idaho Sug (.15g)	2½	2	2¼
180	Utah P&L pf (3½k)	86¼	86	86
100	Utility Equit	1	1	1
25	Valspar pf (2¼e)	35¼	35¼	35¼
100	Waco Aire (.30e)	5	5	5
400	Walker Min	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	West Va C&C (⅛e)	4½	4½	4½
100	West Air Lines	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Wms Oil-O-Mat	3½	3½	3½
2400	Wright Harg (h.40)	3⅛	3	3⅛

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under reorganization. (vtc) Voting trust certificates. (vw) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Court Upholds ICC Plan On St. Paul Road

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that high war-time earnings of a railroad do not render out of date an ICC plan approved in 1940 for reorganization of the carrier under the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

This decision was made in approving in general an Interstate Commerce Commission plan for reorganization of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company under the bankruptcy law.

Justice Douglas delivered the decision on litigation involving procedure followed by the commission in a large number of railroad reorganizations.

In another decision delivered by Justice Reed, the tribunal upheld an ICC plan for the reorganization of the Western Pacific Railroad Company under the same bankruptcy statute.

Justice Roberts dissented in part to both decisions and Justice Frankfurter dissented in part to the Western Pacific opinion. Justices Jackson and Rutledge did not participate.

The opinions sustained procedure followed by the ICC which had been challenged on the ground that it had not made sufficiently specific findings of fact upon which to base its action.

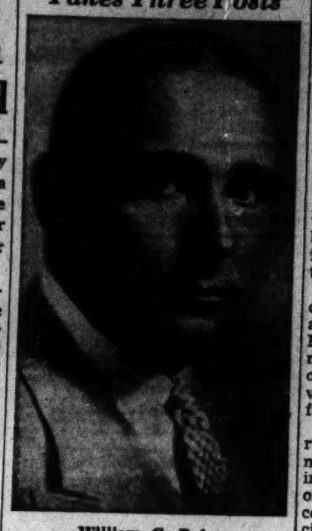
Justice Douglas quoted the Interstate Commerce Commission as saying late in 1939 that "we know from past experience that the upswing in business which war brings is temporary and likely to be followed by an aftermath in which conditions may be worse than before." Mr. Douglas then added:

"The record during the last World War is illuminating. It shows that the Milwaukee's net operating income rose to almost $31,000,000 in 1916, exceeded $21,500,000 in 1917, dropped to about $4,000,000 in 1918 and to about $2,000,000 in 1919 and showed a deficit of over $14,000,000 in 1920.

"The commission conceived as its responsibility the devising of a plan which would serve 'as a basis for the company's financial structure for the indefinite future! We cannot assume that the figures of war earnings could serve as a reliable criterion for that 'indefinite future.'"

Justice Reed's opinion said that "these organizations require something more than contests between adversary interests to produce plans which are fair and in the public interest."

Takes Three Posts



William G. Rabe

Elected a director of three corporations. The corporations are John J. Casale, Inc.; Pattison & Browns, Inc., and the Sheridan & Wyoming Coal Co. Mr. Rabe is vice-president of the Manufacturers Trust Co. of New York.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market ran the now customary weekly cycle again last week, a sizable dip and then an even more sizable rally. The break on Tuesday was one of the sharpest in a year or so, but Thursday and Friday made it all up and slightly more.

And both the volume and the leadership were better on the rally than on the decline. In fact, Friday's recovery came on volume that again carried the market nearly to the 2,000,000-share level, just as did the two rallying days of the previous week. And on this recovery the leadership was again good, with Radio and General Motors out in front, followed by steels and rails. In fact, the market was out of the cat-and-dog stage last week.

Interest in the lower-priced issues seemed to be shaken out on Tuesday, or else potential buyers of the old-line market leaders concluded that Tuesday's shake-out was justification enough for them to re-enter the market.

But though the cheap stocks did not resume the leadership they were not seriously shaken. Most of them are still selling at very large percentages above their 1943 lows.

Offhand explanations for the Tuesday setback included fears of later selling to meet the income tax date, and to some extent the war news. But the income tax selling didn't seem to materialize, and the Russians came back at the Germans, and Ambassador Standley's remarks did not seem so serious.

Market Holds Firm

Curiously enough, the transparently socialistic postwar blueprint of the National Resources Planning Board, sent to Congress Thursday by the President, didn't jar the market but instead seemed to give it a bit of a lift. Perhaps this was because the market expected anything from such a source to be out of the socialist book anyway, and was rather surprised at the suggestion that corporations be allowed to accumulate reserves against postwar conversion, and also at the proposal that postwar income taxes be raised largely from individuals rather than corporations. Neither was the market disturbed by the blank-check fiscal implications of the program. Despite general right-wing squawks that worry is now old stuff.

Treasury income tax revenues for the March quarter are now expected to run around $4,000,000,000. Previous expectations had been $5-6,000,000,000. One expectation is that some of the old taxpayers can't pay and some of the new ones won't. A more plausible explanation is that hardly anybody this year is going to pay his whole tax in one installment, due to the uncertainty over what Congress will do on pay-as-you-go. Apparently Congress may split the year and put the taxpayer on a different basis for the second half, and probably a good many taxpayers have decided that "just in case," they might as well avoid trouble by only paying the installments as they fall due.

Money Market Outlook

On the other hand corporations are probably overpaying. This is because few big corporations yet know how much they owe. Their accountants and auditors have gone to the war or been taken by the Government, and re-negotiation of contracts may change the picture retroactively. So also may wage awards by the War Labor Board, which recently granted an award against one company with 13 months of retroactive pay due to the men. But since what the corporation pays is so far only a guess, it is likely to overpay because it is more confident than the private individual of how to get the necessary refund later from the Treasury but if it underpays it has to pay 6 per cent interest on the unpaid balance.

In pre-war days the present money - market situation would look dangerous and tight, with (1) such heavy tax payments coming in to the Treasury; and (2) New York City excess reserves down last week to only $25,000,000, the lowest level in a great many years.

But this situation can be cleared up easily. The Treasury can deposit some of the money with the banks instead of with the Federal. The Federal can buy governments. The banks can sell Treasury bills (which the Federal can buy) and lastly Congress will probably soon pass the bill to discontinue reserve requirements on war loan accounts.

The long-awaited details of the April Victory Loan, for which the Government bond market has been marking time, have now appeared. The Treasury is asking initially for $13,000,000,000, or about the amount ultimately raised in the December drive. It wants $

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from previous page)

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

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While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
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PUBLIC NOTICES

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY
The ANNUAL MEETING of the Company will be held in The Auditorium, No. 260 Stuart Street, Boston, Mass., on April 5, 1943, at twelve o'clock noon. Its stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business, Saturday, March 20, 1943, until the opening of business, Tuesday, April 6, 1943.
Charles B. Gleason,
Clerk, Boston Elevated Railway Company.

RANGES

FACTORY rebuilt comb. coal and gas ranges also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice Co. 26 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge. TRO. 4620

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SHOES rebuilt at 76½ West Hollis Street, Nashua, N. H. We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

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AUDITIONS will be held for regular substitute soloists and organists in large Christian Science church in Greater New York; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box F-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SOLOIST, experienced, church member, Christian Science church, Borough Queens. Write Box F-6, S, 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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FRENCH CONVERSATION classes at the Eliot, Boston; spring term starting now. 10 classes $6. Call Madame Riviere, Ken. 4082.

JEAN PATTERSON, B. S., JUILLIARD GRADUATE—Experienced teacher, piano, harmony, eurynthmics. 828 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. Cl 7-6372 or No. 2-4305.

WANTED

WELL-EQUIPPED machine shop desires work rebuilding; experimental and general machine work. Williams Machine Co. Inc., Poultney Vt.

WANTED TO BUY

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Butler's Inc.
Stationers
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CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
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605-09 MARKET STREET

COAL Koppers COKE
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"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
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Phone 3-3175
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1716 14th Street N. W. NOrth 9300

HENRI & ROBERT
Hairdressers
NAtional 3744 1626 K Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Bromley's
SINCE 1904
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

MABEL HARRELL HAIRDRESSER
1603 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Telephone Decatur 2326

THE Pleasantry TEA ROOM
DINNERS
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AVON
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SWISS CHALET
Home Style Foods Well Cooked
Only Choice Meats Served
Orders to take out
2131½ Pennsylvania Ave., N. W. DE 2000

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AUBURN

BURPEE'S
Garden, Lawn and Flower
SEEDS
E. V. McCRELLIS & CO.
158 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

Clean, Sweet and White!

It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

High Grade Coal Coke and Wood
AUBURN CASH FUEL CO.
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BERRY'S
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

LARGAY'S
"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"
Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
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Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
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LEWISTON

Forget your feet. In perfect fitting
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
feel years younger.
Come in—try on a pair.
STILL PRICED AT $8.95
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
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Sears, Roebuck and Company
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Phone 5100

PLAZA GRILL
Air-Conditioned, Always Cool
DELICIOUS LUNCHES
Modern Soda Fountain
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Wearing Apparel
"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"
WARD'S
WARD BROS
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521 CONGRESS STREET
PORTLAND, MAINE

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
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COAL
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Jewelers

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For Town and Country Wear
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MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

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Ready for You
Shagmoor Spring Coats
$35.00—$45.00
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Casey Hayes
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$5 to $6.50 TONKIN & FRASER 79 North Main Street

Tip Your Hat To Spring
in one of our
GLAMOROUS SAILORS
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MORRILL & EVERETT
DUSTIN & SMITH INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
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CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
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Send Flowers
They are always appreciated
Phone 1241
given special attention
Stache Florist
683 SECOND STREET

Books — Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
109 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3820-W
Advanced Spring Styles
Lovely New Cheery Dresses That Speak of Spring
"The Style Center of New Hampshire"
PARISEAU'S

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Kitchen Utensils, Household Supplies, Kyanize Paints, Varnishes, Enamels
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GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
Your Dependable Jeweler
Choice Silver for Wedding Gifts and Anniversary
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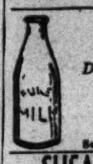
NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Modernize Your Bathroom
Inlaid Linoleum
We have hundreds of small pieces—10 yds. and under—we will close out at 50c per square yard.
C. A. HOITT CO.
COR. WILSON AND VALLEY TEL. 1580

Something New Every Day
Despite these difficult times, new merchandise, up to our high standard of quality, is pouring into New Hampshire's greatest department store daily.
LEAVITT'S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Call 1637-J
Deliveries Every Other Day
PORTER'S MILK AND CREAM
South River Rd. Bedford, N. H.

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Known for shoes that look well, fit well and wear well.
D. F. SHEA SHOE STORE
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SPEARE'S 138-140 Main Street NASHUA, N. H.
We are now showing our Spring Lines of Clothing and Accessories for
MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN

Have an Individual Coiffure Created by
ISADORE
Your Hair Stylist
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GABY'S
Exclusive Shoppe
Millinery
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NEW SPRING FASHIONS
Arriving Daily in All Departments
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PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

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Light Lunches
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Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
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makes your clothes gleam just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.
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HUELLER'S
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Newport News Virginia

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ESTABLISHED 1909

COFER'S, Inc.
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Are you enjoying the comforts of Venetian Blinds?
Estimates Furnished
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Willis DRY CLEANERS
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RANDOLPH'S—ESSO—SERVICE
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ROANOKE

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Hats *Shoes*
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THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
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Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

Deluxe DRY CLEANERS The Smart Shop
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For Quality and Service
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Natalie Shop
Welcomes you
Now Showing
Cottons and Summer Silks
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The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued)

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Bush Flora Shoe Co.
36 Years Serving You
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

Look to
Pugh's
For your Smartest Spring
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

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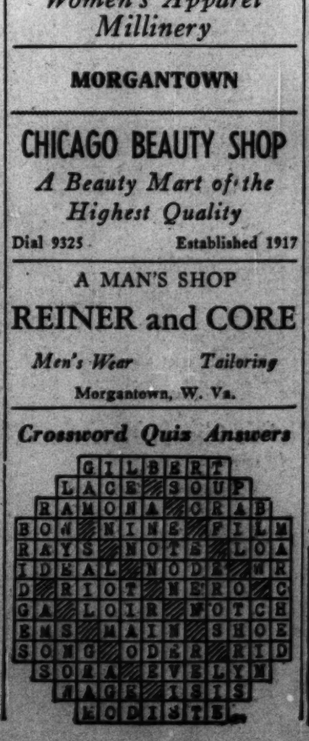
Crossword Quis Answers



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ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

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Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT
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Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
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Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

REVITALIZED
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Always Ask for
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"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

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IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

SEE NEXT PAGE

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

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MEATS, GROCERIES
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Use the Phone—We Deliver

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in EVERY DETAIL
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WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Stores Everywhere in Eastern Canada
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Washers, Radios, Vacuum Cleaners and All Electrical Appliances
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Local Classified

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Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181

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SURREY.—Lady with modern house in countrified surroundings within easy reach of London wishes to share her home with another, or would let two furnished rooms. Box W-1731, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

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For Clean and Dainty Frocks,
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LADY, Christian Scientist (own typewriter), would like secretarial work, part time preferred; London, Brixton 3944. Box W-1732, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

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LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6.—Furnished divan rooms; H. and C.; meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 3 to 4 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 2634.

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ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

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373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
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LONDON E.—Leytonstone

If it is to be had
It's at
BEARMANS
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PEAK of PIANO PERFECTION
Reached and Maintained by
ROBERT MORLEY & CO. LTD.
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Phone LEE Gn. 5444
Phone RAVensbourne 4667
Beautifully illustrated folders and complete Price Lists NOW ready—Free.
OR BETTER STILL FOR YOU AND US—CALL
Factory always open for inspection

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Just the Laundry for You
The Ealing Hygienic Laundry
FELIX ROAD, EALING
Telephone Ealing 0223

Eire

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★ Let our 24 windows representative of over 40 Fashion and Household Departments be your Shopping Guide to DUBLIN.
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Family Grocers & Provision Merchants
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Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

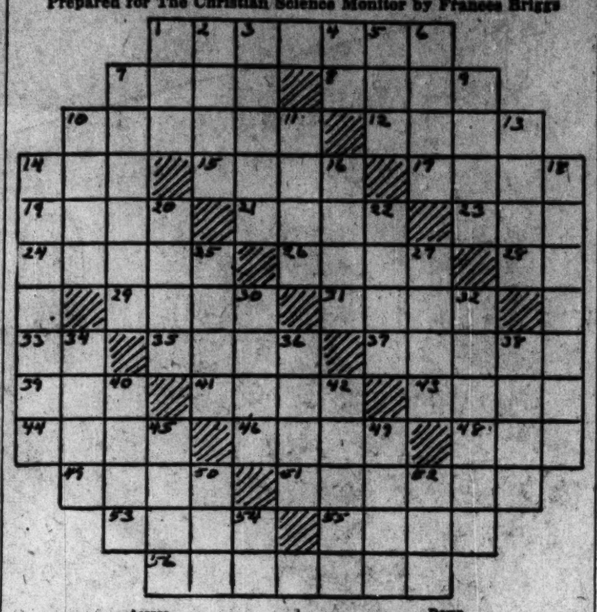
Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who wrote libretto of "Trial by Jury"?
7—What is rose point?
8—What is served from a tureen?
10—Alessandro is husband of what half-breed fictional heroine?
12—What is name of dog in "Two Gentlemen of Verona"?
14—True Londoners are said to be only those born within sound of what bells?
15—How many miles in length is Camptown race track in Stephen Foster's song?
17—What is something you might purchase in 16 mm. size?
19—What is a fiddlefish (pl.)?
21—What is size of paper?
23—What is a river of Chile?
24—A standard of perfection is what?
26—What is a point at which subsidiary parts center?
28—War risk (abbr.).
29—Tumult.
31—Who divorced Octavia and wed Poppaea?
33—What State ranks first among U. S. in production of Fullers earth (abbr.)?
35—What is a large European dormouse?
37—What is a V-shaped indentation?
39—What is a river of Germany?
41—What actress is often teamed with Wallace Beery in films?
43—What is something you wear that has a backstay?
44—If you pay a mere pittance for an article, what is said to be purchase price?
46—What river flows through Germany to Baltic Sea?
48—To free.
49—What is a bird of rail family?
51—What is Richard Byrd's middle name?
53—To carry on, as a war.
55—Who was principal goddess of Egyptians?
56—What do you call one who makes, or deals in, fashionable dresses?

Down

1—What is a herd, or school, of whales?
2—Sacred image.
3—What name was taken by the Bolshevist leader, Vladimir Ulianov?
4—Plural ending.
5—What is the bird of "Arabian Nights"?
6—What is a slab of peat when ready for fuel?
7—Mr. Dodson is what in "Pickwick Papers"?
9—What did Jack and Jill hope to fill with water?
10—Highway.
11—Seen.
13—Spouting of a whale is called what?
14—Who preceded John Masefield as poet laureate of England?
16—What college has a jacket and a collar named for it?
18—According to Mother Goose, King of France did what with twenty thousand men?
20—What is often described as "fore-and-aft"?
22—Tree of life grew in midst of what famous garden?
25—Art or occupation of weaving is called what?
27—Who was Greek god of love?
30—What is a Chinese money of account?
32—What mountain was occupied by Titans in their war with the gods?
34—Who is Andy's friend in well-known radio skit?
36—To be borne in or on a vehicle.
38—If someone sent you a kopeck from Russia, it would be what?
40—A sledge transports loads over what?
42—What is an island of Leeward Islands, British West Indies?
45—What is a unit of mass and weight in metric system?
47—What musical character stands for silence?
50—Past.
52—To be situated.
54—What ending denotes the past tense?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

The everlasting mountains were scattered, the perpetual hills did bow: his ways are everlasting.
—HAB. 3:6

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"In These Days . . ."

(Letter to The Boston Herald)

Salem, Mass.

Once in a while in these days of horror, movie trials and gambling scandals a fine deed is done which I think deserves mention simply to show that Christ still rules the hearts of some of mankind.

A boy and girl married and about three months ago the boy went to serve his country in the navy. The girl went to work as a secretary and both were very brave. But the boy developed a serious illness and was weeks abed, far from home. Just a short time ago the little bride was called into her employer's office and asked if she had ever thought of going to see her husband. Naturally she had but they were poor as regards travel. Like a fairy godfather the employer made all arrangements to send her on a plane to her husband assuring her of half her expenses. The doctor at the naval hospital telegraphed ready permission to see the patient at unusual hours as it would be "better than medicine." A storm threatened to spoil the plane trip as she had no priorities. Twice forced down a one-armed soldier and later two soldiers waived their priority, and when she finally reached the hospital a patient moved out of his private nook so the boy and girl could have privacy.

I don't know the good Samaritan's name. I much doubt if he writes books or even articles on improving the world but he is a practical Christian and his "good deed in a naughty world" was reflected wherever its ray fell. It has brought a glow of courage to a lot of us who are sad these days. I think it will help others, don't you?

E. G. H. P.

Carrying Charges

It costs more to transmit electrical power over 300 miles than it does to generate the power locally with steam or diesel engines.

Did You Ever Wonder

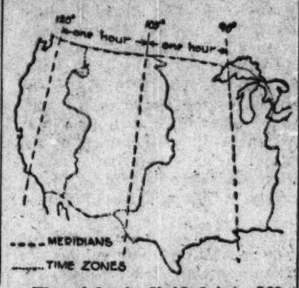
Why the British Parliament Once Offered (and Paid) $100,000 for a Clock?

One of the great problems of a few centuries ago was to discover the whereabouts of a ship at sea at any given time. It was finally discovered that, since the earth turns steadily on its axis 24 hours a day, you could tell something about your position if you had an accurate timepiece.

Thus, you could find the local time of your ship (by observing the sun at noon) and if you could compare it with the time at the place you left or with some standard meridian (as the one through Greenwich, England), you would know just how far east or west of that point or meridian you were.

But this required a really accurate timepiece to keep, on shipboard, the time of your reference point. A clock that ran even slightly fast or slow might mislead one by hundreds of miles on a long voyage.

So, in 1714, the British Parliament offered a prize of 20,000 pounds (about $100,000) for any



The globe is divided into 360 degrees of longitude, and one hour of sun time equals 1/24 of 360° or 15° of longitude.

means of determining a ship's longitude within 30 nautical miles at the end of a six-weeks voyage.

In 1761, when 68 years of age, John Harrison (a self-taught Yorkshire farmer) constructed a timekeeper which he considered almost perfect. After various tests on shore, his son William was permitted, on January 28, 1762, to embark on a voyage to test the timepiece.

After nearly five months at sea, the ship sailed into Portsmouth harbor and Harrison's timepiece was checked. It had changed but one minute and five seconds in all that time, which would result in an error of only 18 miles in longitude—well within the 30-mile limit set by Parliament.

A second test voyage served as further proof of the excellence of the device, and John Harrison was paid the 20,000 pounds.

This early clock is still preserved at Greenwich Observatory, and is in good running order.

—W. P. Keasbey

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"I couldn't sway the draft board, Maw—they said these ain't dependents."

In Lighter Vein

Not Understood

Old Gaffer Muggins met the vicar as he was strolling down the village street.

"Ah, Muggins," boomed the vicar, "there's spring in the air."

"What's that you say?" asked Muggins.

"I said spring in the air," thundered the vicar.

"Why should I?" snapped the old man.—Exchange.

Speaking of Definitions

"Work," says an observant lad, "is something that other people think of for you to do. Play is what you think of yourself."—Wall Street Journal.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Battistini, Eugène (û'-zhän' bä'-tēs'-tē'-nē') — New French Prefect of Oran, North Africa.

Belaya Kaliva (byä'-lū-yŭ kŭ-lyē'-vŭ) — Railroad town on the north bank of the Donets River, Soviet Russia.

Bou Saada (bōō sä'-dä) — Town in Algeria.

Guderian, Gen. Heinz (hĭnts gōō-dä'-rē-än)—Recently appointed as Germany's Inspector General of Armored Forces.

Hsiung Shih-hui (shē-ōōng' shĭr'-hwā') — Head of a military mission from China to the United States.

Kropotkin (krŭ-pŏt'-kyĭn)—Important railroad center of Soviet Russia.

Litzmann, Gen. Karl Sigmund (kärl zĭt'-mōont lits'-män) — Governor-General of German-occupied Estonia.

Savitsi (sä'-vyĭ-tsĭ) — Railroad center of the Caucasus region, Soviet Russia.

Sertorius, Capt. Ludwig (lōōt'-vĭk sĕr-tō'-rē-ōōs) — German military commentator.

Singh, Sirdar J. J. (sĕr-där' sĭn'-hä)—President of the India League of America.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Béja (bā'-zhä') — Town of Tunisia.

Cagliari (käl'-yä-rē) — Axis supply port in Sardinia.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bow; yet; sh=s in azure.

NEWS ITEM— GOVERNMENT URGES PEOPLE TO RAISE MORE BEES.

HERE COMES PAW BRINGIN' HOME ANOTHER SWARM
NOW LISTEN! I'M WORKING THIS SIDE OF THE STREET
DON'T LOOK NOW, BUT I THINK DOUGLAS TBD IS GETTING READY TO GIVE UNCLE ELMER THE BUSINESS
LOOK, DRONE! DON'T YOU KNOW THERE'S A WAR ON?
IT'S GOING TO BE TOUGH ON CITY-RAISED BEES
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Pay-as-You-Go or Pay-as-You-Went!*

By Le Pelley

OH MY...
BUD—DO WE HAVE TO PAY AN INCOME TAX ??
I DON'T THINK SO!
BUT REMEMBER THE MONEY WE EARNED SELLING LEMONADE AND RUNNING ERRANDS ...IT MUST HAVE BEEN A TIDY SUM!
PLUNKY!
MAYBE WE DO OWE A TAX — BUT I HAVEN'T ANY MONEY LEFT... HAVE YOU ??
NOT A NICKEL!
POP—WHAT'S THIS RUML PLAN ?
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Sir-e-e!*

By Rodgers

I can't help thinking I'll hear more about that lunch box business
That man in the war plant didn't look like the sort of a person who gets excited over nothing!
"However, there doesn't seem to be anything I can do about it right now," I told myself.
"One thing sure," I decided.
"I'm not going to let it spoil my appetite or anything like that."

The Adventures of Waddles—*Bill Sights a Sail*

By The Hagers

A notice on the wall was spread. "All this is Greek to me," Bill said.
"It's Spanish, señor. If you wait, The words, for you, I can translate."
The Mexican duck read carefully: "A ship is putting out to sea.
She needs a captain for her crew." "Amigo!" Bill cried. "Would I do?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

How High Payroll Taxes?

One element was conspicuously missing from the broad blueprint for social betterment presented to Congress last week by the President's National Resources Planning Board: any estimate of the costs. Obviously when citizens are asked to buy something, from a suit of clothes to social security, they are entitled to know the bill. To estimate the monetary outlay on public works would be very difficult indeed. But leaving public works spending apart, we can begin to calculate the strictly social security expenditures that are envisaged. Obviously they will mount very high.

Present taxes for the social insurance already in force—old age and survivors (2 per cent) and unemployment (3 per cent)—make a total payroll tax of 5 per cent. At maturity many years hence the old age and survivors insurance may require a payroll tax of 11 per cent, according to Social Security Board sources, and as some others see it, up to 15 per cent. Presumably the current 3 per cent for unemployment insurance will continue unchanged. Thus the ultimate cost of the social insurance we now have may possibly reach 14 to 18 per cent of the payroll.

If the compulsory disability and hospital insurance being asked today should be added, together with the compulsory health insurance which doubtless will be asked later, the total payroll tax for the social insurances might eventually climb to between 20 and 30 per cent. Should the Federal Government step in to reduce the tax by its own contribution, that would simply mean raising other Federal taxes correspondingly.

Perhaps this large cost had a little influence on the "American Beveridge Plan" of the National Resources Planning Board. At any rate the Board virtually soft-pedalled the argument for the social insurance side of social security. Its interest was unmistakably absorbed in spending rather than in taxing.

Between the Government taxing huge sums to bring security to the employed and spending huge sums to bring security to the unemployed, the Board found a conflict. It commented in its report:

> A situation such as occurred in 1937-38, when the imposition of payroll taxes (placed on the employed for social security) undermined the effectiveness of a spending program (for relief of unemployment), must not recur. . . . If realization of the objectives of social-insurance measures demands the imposition or raising of wage and payroll taxes despite the fact that the Nation has at the same time embarked upon a program of monetary expansion (heavy public spending for the unemployed and indigent), it would be necessary to offset the deflationary effect of these taxes by a reduction in other types of tax or by deliberately planned compensatory increases in expenditures.

In brief the social security payroll taxes, which as the Board notes fall more or less heavily on the low-income groups, might in time of depression become to the low wage earners a source of insecurity. Yet this is the very group for which social security is especially designed.

If the Government may come to take so much out of a low-wage earner's weekly pay as to reduce his standard of living, much more thought should be given the proposal of new insurances. Apparently the Nation has a good way to go to digest the social insurance system it has already set up.

Unity in Liberty

General Giraud's speech on Sunday marked another mile in the progress of Frenchmen toward unity in liberty. It revealed General Giraud not as the ideological antagonist of the de Gaullists, as too many have believed him to be, but as a probable collaborator in the same cause the de Gaullists support.

Yet his speech should not be read without reference to the memorandum addressed to him by the de Gaullists in February. The most encouraging statements in General Giraud's address matched declarations of principle voiced in that memorandum. This does not mean that General Giraud is changing his tune, or needed to change it. But it is significant of work going on under the surface in behalf of understanding among French patriots who have been divided not so much by difference as to objective as to method.

As a result of this work, the two outstanding leaders of France at war are agreed on the necessity of building peace for France on the basis of Republican ideals. The Fascists, the reactionaries of all shades, seem to have lost ground and to be destined to lose much more as the fight for France in a free world continues toward victory.

Mr. Ickes, Oddly, Is Right

In all the confusion about the Eastern fuel oil and gasoline situation, one voice has earned the right to be heard with credence. It is that of Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes.

Last fall he promised that fuel oil deliveries would approach 75 per cent of normal. He stood by the forecast despite countless contrary prophecies. Events have proved he knew what he was talking about.

Today there is talk of relaxed restrictions on pleasure driving, and assurances are uttered about next Winter's fuel. But Mr. Ickes flatly warns not to expect more gasoline, and bluntly says there is nothing tangible to guarantee more oil for next winter.

It is only natural that after a lean winter the oil industry, which includes thousands of filling stations, should clutch at any straw of hope for a better summer. Too, the considerable tourist and vacation industry is naturally eager for any brightening of an otherwise bleak prospect.

Construction of pipelines, better organization of tank-car traffic and such factors have succeeded in augmenting the flow of oil to the East; but the unknown factor—and probably the factor that Mr. Ickes has in thought—is the military demand. Forthcoming offensives may make all the difference in the world in the quantity of oil available on the home front.

The only safe course is to fill every available reserve tank, including those in homes, with fuel for next winter. If this can be done—for such tanks are now very low—and if military demands do not prevent, it will be time enough to relax the gasoline restrictions.

The Legend and the Man

Even while he moved among men, J. P. Morgan was for most people more of a legend than a fact. He symbolized a continuity of power which identified him so closely with his father, J. Pierpont Morgan, that few thought it necessary to distinguish between the two men. Yet there were distinguishing characteristics which marked the son as a product of more liberal times than those in which the founder of the House of Morgan wielded his tremendous personal power.

"J. P." did not need to stand in solitary grandeur above his associates; he found satisfaction in being more nearly one of them, in permitting the partners more latitude than was enjoyed by partners under his father, and in nevertheless preserving the prestige of the organization on the level where his father had left it. That the Morgan firm was able to more than survive the rapidly changing conditions of the depression and post-depression years may well be due to the increased flexibility which had developed within it under the leadership of the founder's son.

A man of quiet tastes, he did not like publicity. There is indeed some question as to whether this dislike did not at times disserve the firm's and the public interest, for the legend of sinister power fed on unanswered public attacks and suspicions directed at the House of Morgan. In any event it cannot be said that J. P. Morgan ever protested too much.

As much of the inner workings of the firm as was ever seen by the public was put on display by the Senate investigations into the munitions industry in 1936. At that time Mr. Morgan maintained that his interest in financing the Allies in the first World War had been more than a financial interest, and that he could not feel neutral in that conflict, even before the entry of the United States. His attitude will be more adequately appreciated today than it was then.

A thorough knowledge of the Bible, interest in religious affairs, a love of Shakespeare, acquaintance with the classics and a liking for detective stories, a fondness for gardens and the sea—these characterized a quiet man who had been born to responsibility and public position with constantly thunderous possibilities. "J. P." will go down in the history of father-and-son combinations—and his relations with his father were particularly warm and intimate—as one son whose prospects did not wilt away in the shadow of his father's eminence.

Every day looks like Christmas week in the retail districts of the war industry centers. Every pay day that goes by without a pay-as-you-go income tax means that much money contributed to the inflation program.

Johnny will now learn that 16 plus 29 equals a can of peas—if he goes with Mom to the grocery Saturday morning.

Our Readers Say—

"It's Not the Color of His Skin"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My newspapers carry one or more of your articles and editorials each week (with proper credit) and I take this means of thanking you for this valued privilege. I have been a constant reader of The Christian Science Monitor for many years and have found it most helpful to me, a country editor, in trying to interpret happenings and trends for my own readers.

But the main purpose of this letter is to commend you for recent editorials and articles about the Negro and the relation of Negro and white races in this country.

It has always vexed me to see so many people outside the South who have the distorted idea that the Southern white people hate the Negro. The white people in the South who are found molesting the Negroes are the lowest type of our citizenry, and they can be placed in the same category as the worst-type Negroes.

In my own newspaper offices Negro men and boys work alongside of white men and boys, and we never have friction of any kind. I work side by side with them myself on press days where they run presses, folding machines, mailers, etc. If it has hurt any of us in this association, I cannot see it.

We white people of the South, who want progress and betterment, certainly want the Negro to prosper, too; for if he stays poor, it means our South will stay poor. We want the Negro to have education as fast as he can possibly absorb it. The Negro problem in the South is not one which the Negro and his white neighbors cannot solve.

Many Negroes are now going in the uniform of our country. The Southern white people are proud of the Negro in the uniform, just as my office force is proud of our former pressman being in the thick of the African fighting. If he comes back, and I pray he will, I haven't any fear as to his good citizenship. A job will be found for him.

My closing wish is that more Americans could read your views on many subjects of national welfare and Christian progress.

P. W. CAMPBELL, Publisher,
Sentinel and Progressive Age
Scottsboro, Ala.

Class Distinction

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While Abraham Lincoln rose from the ranks to the highest position the United States has to offer one of its citizens, he never lost his great interest in the common people. His work was with them and for them and never began with the thought of distinction between a factory worker or an office worker. The draftsman makes lines with a pencil, the ditch digger with a shovel, one line quite as important as the other and there should be no social preference between them, in thought or deed.

The reason "mill hands and laborers do not commonly mingle with professional men and women," in the words of one of your recent editorials, is because the professional man feels that he has attained something which the mill hand lacks. The mill hand feels this and finds a social set of his own. Now, had both men been seeking good, they would have met on the basis of true equality.

The beliefs of class distinction offer men like Hitler a chance to appeal to the worst passions of men, and bring about war and the only way this can ever be eliminated is by each individual striving to eliminate from his consciousness all thoughts of educational, racial, and nationalistic distinction.

Marshall, Mich. HOMER C. FISHER

It's a Small World

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have thoroughly enjoyed the various letters from soldiers published on the Editorial Page of The Christian Science Monitor and was particularly attracted by one in October to "Dear Mother and Dad," signed "Bob."

He mentioned enjoying the services of the Christian Science Church in Belfast. When he spoke of meeting a British officer and his wife, I felt it was probably my son-in-law and daughter who are stationed there.

I was able to reach the parents of the soldier through the Monitor, verified the fact of his visit through my daughter in Belfast, and now have received a letter from "Bob" in Africa, who writes: "This has been a wonderful experience and a great opportunity."

Los Angeles (Mrs.) JESSIE DEAN RANNS

Baker's Bread

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Bright and early this morning, I rushed to the store to buy myself a loaf of sliced bread because tomorrow I may have to slice my own again.

Boston WILLIAM P. BAKER

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Speaking of Absenteeism—

"They Are Thinking Deeply"

Appended are excerpts from letters from young men in the service who formerly were in the News Room of The Christian Science Monitor. More than 40 Editorial Department employees are now in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

You've asked me to give you some idea of what servicemen appreciate in the way of books. Perhaps this will illustrate the trend of thinking among us.

The motion picture "Random Harvest" was shown on board this vessel recently. If you have read the book or have seen the picture you will realize that it deals with a noble and lofty theme and would hardly appeal to one interested in purely material ideas. It proved to be the "hit" picture and had to be shown on successive nights to accommodate all who wished to go. I have listened to conversation about it among my shipmates and find that they keenly appreciate and understand the sentiment it expresses.

Doesn't this prove that the best in acting and art finds a widespread audience among the youth who are fighting this war? Sadly, the public is often misguided into picturing sailors as happy-go-lucky creatures without a serious interest. In truth they are thinking deeply on the issues of this war, too.

The same holds true for the books we read; classics, good fiction, and above all textbooks are desired. We want to progress during this period so that later years may be the more fruitful. LARRY COPELAND
U. S. S. Harry Lee

My plane commander is about the oldest man in point of service in the squadron. I guess he's been in about every major battle in the South Pacific. What pleased me was the fact that he asked the "Skipper" for me. The Skipper made up a list of five of the older Ensigns with the order, "Qualify these men as second pilots." I feel pretty happy about the whole thing. . . .

The enclosed clipping is a picture of some of our friends, the goonies. They are about the size of a female turkey. At Midway, they were so thick the Navy had to organize a shooting party to thin them out. They would get excited when they heard a plane coming in and all fly up together, thereby causing a number of accidents. You hit a bird that big with a prop and it's just too bad.

The goonies take off just like a plane, by running across the ground into the wind. If you want to catch one, just run him down wind and he can't do a thing about it.

They say the goony is just the companion for the boys who have to stay too long on the smaller and more desolate islands like Midway, Canton, etc. About the time they find themselves getting "island-happy," they begin talking to the goonies. One sailor, they say, was found sitting on a goony's nest while the mama goony took some exercise.

Ensign W. TUTHILL BAYLEY
Somewhere in the Pacific

On January 4 I was very proud and happy to be in receipt of a pair of silver wings and a pair of gold "second looey's" bars. Upon leaving Luke Field, Arizona, I was sent to a field in Texas which has made the headlines recently as being that at which the famed 19th Bombardment Group was decorated en masse for its action in the Pacific Theater. That was Pyote, Texas, at which I stayed 12 hours before shoving off for Walla Walla, Wash. . . .

I am a co-pilot on what I think is the Army's best bomber, the Flying Fortress B-17. In my prejudiced opinion, the two most interesting professions in the world are journalism and aviation. It's going to be hard to choose between them.

2d Lieut. FRANK PULASKI
Ainsworth, Nebr.

I am now instructing men who have just returned from the fleet, in Advanced Instrument Flying and I enjoy it more than any other job I've had since I've been in the Navy. It's quite a relief to instruct these fellows who have had quite a bit of experience after trying and trying to make Cadets understand. Lieut. (j. g.) ED STEARNS
Jacksonville, Fla.

After being on an over-age destroyer for 15 months, and away from the States for nine and a half months, I can really appreciate the opportunities afforded me here at this naval air station. . . . The station here is really immense—almost a city in itself. The Recreation Center is a beautiful building which houses a spacious library well stocked with good books, a modern theater, bowling alleys, and canteen. PAUL ROBERTSON
Norfolk, Va.

My 700-mile trip to Boston took only three hours air time. Our new Mustangs really get along. . . . They were expecting snow, so I had to get an instrument clearance and move out before the weather really hit. As it was I had to fly on instruments to Trenton. I got my silver bars in January.

1st Lieut. MILT GRIFFIN
311th Grp., Waycross, Ga.

Life here at the Stevens Hotel goes on quietly. . . . We are being replaced by civilians and expect Waacs here any day.

Chicago Staff Sergt. RAY GARRAN

The Bookshelf

Eyewitness in Greece

THE GREEK MIRACLE, by "Athenian," translated with a foreword by David Walker (London: Chapman and Hall. 3s. 6d. New York: Hastings House. $1.50), consists of two parts. The first consists of notes on the author's three months' service as a hospital nurse during the Greek campaign of 1940-41. From her headquarters at Joannina she visited the battlefield of Kalpaki and Argyrokastro immediately after its capture, and saw on the road many boxes of munitions, abandoned by the Italians in their flight. She heard from Italian prisoners that they attributed their defeat to their violation of the festival of the Virgin at Tenos and the sinking of the Helle. She saw Greeks carrying British soldiers on their shoulders when the news of the fall of Argyrokastro reached Joannina.

* * *

Here she found the core of the resistance embodied in the person of the Metropolitan, a warlike prelate, who moved about with a prayer-book in his pocket and a rifle in his hand. She met another divine of the same caliber in the Metropolitan of Kastelli, who was as conversant with the mechanism of a rifle as he was with the New Testament.

"Athenian" describes the heroism of the Cretan Colonel Papamarkakes, who blew up the fort of Perithori rather than surrender. She praises the bravery of the Jews, notably Mordecai Frizis, who routed the Alpini and encouraged his soldiers with the assurance, "Christ is with us."

At Kalabaka "Athenian" found the mosque converted into a military office, with a radio pole on its minaret, and she noted the characteristically Greek eagerness of the wounded for newspapers and also to relate what they had seen.

* * *

The second half of "Athenian's" book is largely political, and it would be premature to express an opinion upon its views while the war is still in progress and Greece is a closed area.

"Athenian" gives an interesting account of her journey from Athens to Crete and writes with admiration of the heroism of the island where the women seized the rifles of the wounded or fallen soldiers and themselves fired on the Germans.

The book contains thirteen photographs, six of them by the author. W. M.

The Wide Horizon

What's a Man Worth?

By Robert H. Gault

Editor of the Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology

Phil was just getting started in a little town high school. He hadn't made it in his own right—not at all. His teachers had passed him along to keep him out of the way. It was a nuisance, having him around so long at the same desk. "Let him go on to the next grade," they said.

The teachers all sized up Phil as a future candidate for the State Reformatory. There was little in him but deviltry, they felt. But things move.

One day a representative of the State government saw Phil. The official was a staff member of a certain institution that studies backward children—behavior problems. The institution is an arm of the State government, managed by the people. Everything it does is a governmental function. The official thought there was something in Phil, but it would take some digging to get it out.

* * *

In co-operation with the teachers he worked out a special school program for the boy. From time to time, patiently, the program was revamped. Phil was inching ahead. By and by he graduated in his own right—minus "honorable mention."

Now for a job. It was found for him, but he couldn't keep it. Another, too, was lost. In the end, the officer and teachers discovered the specifications of a job that Phil could hold, found one, and put the lad into it. Now after four years, he was a different fellow. But the government people had to keep a close tab on him to keep him at it.

Eleven years went their way. That's an indication of the value our political system places upon a man. It has to build men and women or die.

* * *

One day Phil stuck his head into the door of the institution that befriended him and drawled: "Well, I guess you may call the case closed."

"Down again!" That's what the boss thought. But no—on his own Phil had found a new job in New York City—a good engine-room job. He knew a lot about steam engines. Now, two years later, promoted, with a good increase in wages, he is doing fine. The Reformatory seems out of the picture.

The people had done a good piece of business. They had a probable liability for a certain asset.

A New England Farmer Ramblingly Soliloquizes Somewhere in the Pacific

Hate? Why should we hate?
Hate has no place
In blasting stumps of old wrongs,
To clear a space
For sowing better seed,
To improve man's breed. . . .
You expect a dog not to kill sheep.
But if he turns killer, why, then
He can't unlearn and he has to go;
It's the same way with men. . . .
Did I hate the pigweed and burdock I
chopped with my hoe, in the furrow?
Did I hate the woodchuck that stole my beans,
when I smoked him out of his burrow?

* * *

Now, there's the whole case:
If he's a killer, this Jap
Has got to be cleaned off the map . . .
But we, I maintain, don't hate:
That's an Axis trait! M. E. B.

Mirror of World Opinion

Urgent Realities

This remarkable address [of Vice-President Wallace, at Delaware, Ohio] is not the utterance of a dreamer. It is a clear-headed analysis of urgent realities known to every student of the political, social, economic, and spiritual trends of the times. The prediction of eventual disaster, should the course of social and economic selfishness be pursued at home and abroad, is implemented by every chapter of recent world history. The appeal to tolerance, social equity, and an unshackled economy of abundant production justly shared, is as shrewd and practical as the tenets of the Christian democracy to which Mr. Wallace appeals. Let those who doubt the practicality of such democracy contemplate the visible consequences of its neglect and suppression!—*Boston Globe.*

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